

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 9 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE

Madill Bros

NAPANEE

Formal Showing of the New Spring Goods.

The New Spring Goods are here in great profusion; the most fashionable fabrics and the choicest selections are now being shown. Everything new in Dress for the fashionably dressed woman. This season we excel in qualities, quantities and prices; this season places us far in advance in regard to distinctiveness of designs and colorings; this season's early shipments enable us to place before you the choicest from the European markets. Our immense stocks consist of only the most fashionable tints and tones predicted for this season.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR DISPLAY.

The New Dress Fabrics and Silks are here.

Silk and Wool Homespun, in neat check effects, shades of navy, black and green.

Homespuns in plain and check effects, neat and dressy, colorings of greys, brown and fawn. Very appropriate for separate skirts and shirt waist suits.

Invisible Plaid Mohairs, very stylish, in different shadings—the proper thing for the summer shirt-waist suit.

Corella and Tesella, the new check suiting, in shades of navy, brown and green.

Coverts and Broadcloths, for Spring Jackets, in shades of medium and light fawn.

Delaines, all wool, plain and spot and scroll effects, just the thing for separate waists, children's dresses and ladies' suits.

A stock of the newest and latest Dress Goods is not complete without the **Famous Priestly Fabrics**. Being agents for these goods, our new stock consists of new Tricot, Wool Taffeta, Wool Sateens, Amerlin, Brescella, etc., in all the leading shades, including Black.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

The New Silks are here.

Our new Silk Stock has arrived and is simply grand. This season's selections are certainly exquisite, all the leading colorings and designs are here represented, Persian and Dresden effects, are shown in exclusive designs, one length only each, exclusive dress patterns in check and floral designs, invisible stripe effects, etc. All new and staple shades in Chiffons, Taffeta, Messaline, Louisenne, Tamoline, Jap, Habitna, Crystalline, Kaki, etc.

The New Dress Trimmings and All-over Laces are here.

Dress Trimmings to suit all the leading shades in Dress Goods, eyelet embroidered mull and insertion, eyelet embroidered chiffon and lace. New allover laces in white, cream, paris and black, neat and very effective designs.

The New Prints, Muslins and Gingham are here.

Get the Genuine.

Pratt's Astral Oil at WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE. The highest quality of American Coal Oil possible to buy.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.
Feb. 5th. 1906.

The Council met at the usual hour, 7.30, the Mayor in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Graham, Kimmerly, Meng, Normile, Simpson, and Williams. The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular meeting, which on motion were confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Communication was received from the Old Boys' Reunion asking that a Committee be appointed to further their object. Laid on table.

A committee from the Ontario Municipal Association asking the support of Council to aid in removing responsibilities respecting the repair of highways. Laid on table.

A letter was received from Mr. J. J. Kenny, respecting an amount paid twice on taxes on land. Referred to Court of Revision.

A Communication from Chas Stevens regarding dog tax to which he made objection. The motion was referred to the Court of Revision.

The Auditors report was laid on table.

PETITIONS.

From the Napanee Band for a grant of \$425 for open air concerts during summer. Laid on table.

The consideration of various tenders was deferred until 19th inst.

An offer of \$310 was made for fees of the market by Frank Bowen and one of \$340 from J. Storms.

The offer of Mr. Storms was accepted, to go into effect from February 5th.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

A House of Refuge was proposed by the Poor and Sanitary Committee and a petition was recommended to be circulated and signed by the ratepayers asking the Provincial authorities authorize the erection of such an institution. An approximate grant of \$20,000 from the whole county—\$4000 of this amount being contributed by the Provincial Government. Carried.

The Police Committee reported the completion of the lockup in a most satisfactory manner.

The Printing Committee reported the account of U. M. Wilson for arranging the voters' list.

The Finance Committee reported that an amount of nearly \$9000 was overdrawn in Bank. It was explained that by the re-payment of Electric Light and other items due, the town would be in a better position than it had been during the previous year.

The blank in the by-law was filled in \$10,000, date 5th of May. The By-law was signed and sealed.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee were instructed to procure the rubber coats and boots recommended previous meeting.

The collectors time was extended until next regular meeting.

A discussion took place regarding the communication of the Old Boys' Reunion and it was moved and seconded that Councillors Meng, Williams and Kimmerly be a Committee to make inquiries to report.

white, cream, pinks and black, neat and very effective designs.

The New Prints, Muslins and Gingham are here.

Our Wash Goods Department being known far and wide for excellence of qualities, colorings and designs, this season, our stock is one to be envied. The stock consists of many exclusive patterns. See our new B. B. B. and Crums' prints, the new Dress Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Dress Gingham, Chambrays, Dress Linens, Mersildas, Organdies, Batiste, Fancy Piques, Vestings, Duck Prints, Black Grenadines, Galateas, Etc.

The New Carpets and Draperies are here.

Everything new for Spring, 1906, the new Carpets and Draperies are beautiful. A visit to our well equipped ground floor Carpet Department will convince you of our enormity. See the Stripe and Floral Madras Muslins.

AN ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST FOR SATURDAY,

COMMENCING AT 10 A.M.,

For a RUSH SALE OF 15 DOZEN Embroidered Linen Collar Tabs and Turnovers. Sell in the regular way at 10c. each; sell on Saturday at.....5c. each. These goods being now in great demand make this a hummer on Saturday morning.

The Cheapside Sale, the greatest bargain-giving event, is now an item of the past, everything being sold and a general clean-up being accomplished. We thank the public generally for their kind appreciation throughout this, the greatest and most successful sale ever carried on in Napanee. Everything sold on its merits, backed by truthful advertising and business ability, which enabled the management to accomplish success in such an undertaking, your appreciation now being solicited at the Rennie Block Store.

MADILL BROS.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

Marriage

Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE

Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Just in.

Fresh maple syrup 30c qt, maple sugar, 10c a cake also cable syrup in all size pails from 10c up

GREY LION GROCERY.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$3,722,000
TOTAL ASSETS \$39,000,000

Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly.

Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres.—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to
THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
34 Toronto Ont

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an Act to validate and confirm By-law No. 718 of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee entitled a by-law to authorize the construction and installation by the Town of Napanee of an Electric Light Plant and the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of the necessary buildings therefor and to provide for the issue of debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$35,000.00 and to raise the sum required therefor.

Dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1905,

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, in desirable locality on Bridge street also several good building lots. Apply to
S. GIBSON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Craig late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, Farmer deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to chapter 120, section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the said John Craig, deceased, who died 11th January, A. D. 1906, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the

15TH MARCH, A. D., 1906

full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they have against the said estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 15th day of March, 1906, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and the executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of such distribution.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Napanee, Ont.

Solicitors for

HENRY REID

WILLET CRAIG

Executors.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1906.

Goethe,

Goethe was pronounced "the hand-jonest man of Europe." He was a little over six feet in height, but so well proportioned that he did not seem tall. His features were of the Roman type, his hair rather light than dark, his whole appearance commanding. Even to extreme old age he retained a large share of the personal good looks that earlier in life had made him so attractive.

Women Must Weep.

"You look discouraged,"
"I am," answered the newly married man. "I have done all in my power to make my wife happy. She can't find anything at home to cry about, so she goes downtown and weeps over the heroine at the matinee."

A discussion took place regarding the communication of the Old Boys' Reunion and it was moved and seconded that Councillors Meng, Williams and Kimmerly be a Committee to make inquiries to report.

The Ontario Municipal Association Communication was filed.

Re disputed account of C. A. Anderson for conveying hose for one year for \$50, it was recommended that his services be discontinued at the end of his term, the 5th April. It was eventually decided to refer the matter to the Fire, Water and Light Committee to consult the Town Solicitor to report.

The auditors report was referred to Finance Committee to report at next Committee meeting.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Seels, \$4, Dominion Bridge Co. \$3; Geo. W. Reid and Co. \$71; Chas. Stevens \$37.35; T. B. Wallace \$1.95; J. L. Boyes, \$1.25; Canadian Express Co. 45c; John Fennell, 50c; Napanee Gas Co. \$111.80; E. B. Perry (night watch) \$0; Carscallen Bros. account funeral of Jessie Preston \$10; Madole \$95; J. J. Graham \$1.25; Comm. Kimmerly, expenses \$31.21; Municipal World \$5.

The accounts of C. W. Mack that of the Auditors and the Police Magistrate's were referred to the Finance Committee to report thereon; Vandalstine & Ham, \$3, referred to Printing Committee; two accounts of R. Pringle, \$5.16 and \$31.70 were referred to Light Committee; Carscallen Bros. a balance of \$2.98, was referred to Town Property Committee; Madole, \$18.58, referred to Police Committee.

Always in the Lead.

For "Quality" and "Prices" always right at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store—Baby's Own Soap, 25c. a box, 6 lbs. Sale, 25c, 12 lbs. ordinary Sulphur, 25c., 3 packages any kind Dye, 25c. 2 cts. Genuine Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c.

The Extended Popularity Of

Diamond Dyes

Induces Speculators To Introduce Weak And Worthless Imitations.

DIAMOND DYES, true home helpers and money-savers for mothers and wives, are dear to every woman's heart.

Recently, speculators have gone into the package dye trade with the view of gaining a share of the immense and ever-increasing trade held by the manufacturers of the DIAMOND DYES, but all such efforts will, as in the past, result in failures.

The crude and worthless dyes brought out in opposition to the DIAMOND DYES, can never become popular, for the simple reason that they have not one good quality to boast of. The merchants of Canada who were induced to buy these adulterated dyes now find them dead and worthless stock.

The progressive and busy druggists and dealers of Canada sell only the DIAMOND DYES, which have an established reputation of over twenty-five years. The modern merchant has not the time or inclination to encourage the sale of worthless and deceptive goods.

If our Canadian women desire full, brilliant and fast colors, they should at all times ask for the DIAMOND DYES, the only guaranteed package dyes in the world. When buying package dyes see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES are on each packet handed out by your dealer. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL P.Q., will send free to any address their New Dye Book, Card of Dyed Samples, and new book in verse entitled "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike." This little book is interesting thousands.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1906

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The bye-election in Maisonneuve will take place on Feb. 23.

The King Edward Hotel at Souris, Man., was wrecked by a gas explosion.

A. B. McCoig, M.P.P., was nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of West Kent.

King Charles of Roumania is seriously ill, suffering from calcification of the arteries of the heart.

It is reported that Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun has been offered the position of Deputy Minister of Education.

The nomination in North Toronto will take place on the 15th, and polling on the 22nd.

A mass meeting of citizens of Fort William voted in favor of spending \$250,000 for a water supply from Loch Lomond.

It is reported that Dr. Heroult has succeeded in producing pig iron from red hematite at less than \$10 per ton by electric smelting.

A bill to provide for the better observance of the Lord's Day is on the Government programme for the coming session.

Engine 500, running light ahead of the international express, ran into five cars and a shunting engine in the London East yards, causing \$2,000 damage.

President Castro has issued orders to fire on the first French vessel sighted cruising in Venexuelan waters.

Delegates at Algeciras dread the danger of a deadlock in the pending discussion upon who shall control the police of Morocco.

According to a statement of a life insurance company the number of deaths caused by the recent Russian repression was six per cent. of the total policies paid.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur will be sworn in as Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Hon. Wm. Templeman as Minister of Inland Revenue to-day.

A deputation from Cobourg waited upon the Minister of Education to ask that if the Government establish district normal schools that Cobourg get one.

A deputation of the Canadian Life Insurance Association waited on the Attorney-General and asked that legislation be introduced making rebating illegal.

A mass meeting held by the citizens of Fort William for the purpose of discussing the fever outbreak decided to request the Mayor and other officials to resign.

The elections to the National Assembly in Russia are fixed for April 7. The opening session will take place on April 28.

In a letter published in The London Post Premier Robin combatted Mr. Asquith's statement that the Canadian farmers opposed preference.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Provincial Government to introduce a teachers' pension measure at the coming session of the legislature.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Lord Redley, affirmed that the majority, if not all, of the tariff reformers in the British House, are perfectly ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

Gas Mantles, lamps and chimneys, brass bracks, pendants, &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

EMPEY HILL.
Miss Carrie Russell has returned home after an absence of about two years in Manitoba.
Mrs. Hugh Milling, of Indian Head, Sask., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Milling.
Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow Winters, of Manitoba, at Mr. Jas. M. Sexsmith's. Misses Aggie Kimmerly and Lottie P. Martin spent one day last week the guests of Miss Stella Dean.
Mr. Claude Sexsmith gave Marysville a call on Tuesday.
Mr. Geo. Withers has commenced moving hay to Mr. Osborne's farm, where he expects to move in the spring. A number from here are attending revival services at Mount Pleasant.

Those intending to build will do well to see us. We can supply you with almost everything you need at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

BELL ROCK.
Business has started afresh here since the snowfall on Sunday.
B. Revell is putting in a supply of wood, for the school.
Mrs. W. Cassell, of Elkhorn, Man., is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Meeks.
Mr. Neily Yorke and Miss Maggie entertained several of their young friends, last Tuesday evening.
Mrs. John Timmons is quite ill with La grippe.
W. F. Pomeroy is still on the sick list, but a little better this week.
Visitors—Mrs. H. A. Martin, at W. Brook's; Miss Wheeler, of Tweed, at I. B. Wheeler's; John Moir, of Dain's Muir, at Mrs. Geo. Moir's.

Why he is pleased.
When you tell the doctor that you got the prescription filled at The Medical Hall, he will be pleased, because he knows that you got just what he ordered and that it was properly dispensed.—Fred L. Hooper.

We are offering heating stoves, blankets and mitts at greatly reduced prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

In 1772 It Was That the Courts Declared It to Be Illegal.
In 1772 slavery was declared by the judges to be contrary to the law of England. But during the years immediately preceding this date slaves were commonly sold in England. In the previous year a Birmingham paper advertised for sale "a negro boy, sound, healthy and of mild disposition," while in the same year another paper records (and condemns) the sale a short time previously at Richmond of a negro boy for £32. This is believed to have been the last actual sale of a slave that took place in England.
White slavery was very common in the English colonies in the seventeenth

Bob's Cough Balsam==

Will cure a Cough. That's what it is for. Try it. We guarantee it, 25c a bottle.

J P. LAWRASON & CO

J. P. McNEILLY, Manager

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to the wish of the owner to move west, that desirable farm comprising parts of lots 11 and 12 in the 7th. concession of the Western Addition of the Township of Kingston, known as the **NELSON WALKER FARM**, containing 85 acres more or less, and situated three miles East of Wilton on Mud Lake, is now offered for sale. Good buildings—possession March 1st, 1906. Owner values farm at \$3,000.00, but will sell at \$2,500.00.—\$1,000.00 cash and Mortgage at 5 per cent.
Apply to Frank Martin, Wilton, P. O., or to Harvey Warner, Napanee.
Wilton, January 24th, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Judicial Sale.

Pursuant to the Judgment made in the action of McKeown vs. McKeown on the 19th day of January, A.D. 1906, there will be sold by Public Auction with the approbation of the Local Master at Napanee at his Chambers in the Court House, Napanee, on **FRIDAY THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1906,** at 2 p.m., the following valuable farm lands, Parcel No. 1. The Northwest 14 of Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing 10 acres more or less. Parcel No. 2.—The Northwest 14 of Lot No. 11 in the 6th concession of the said Township of Camden in the County of Lennox and Addington containing 10 acres more or less. Parcel No. 3.—2 is pasture land without any buildings and well fenced with a patent fence. The 2 parcels will be sold separate or en bloc at the option of the Master, and subject to an annuity of \$80 a year against the 2 parcels payable to Eleanor McKeown, and subject also to a reserve bid fixed by the Master. The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of \$10 for every \$100 of the purchase money, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the same as in the usual conditions of sale of this Court. For further particulars, apply at the law offices of Messrs. Herrington Warner & Grange and Morlen & Ruttan, Napanee. Dated the 6th day of February, A.D. 1906. (Sgd) S. S. LAZIER, Master. Herrington, Warner & Grange, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

TENDERS WANTED.

BULK or Separate, sealed tenders, marked "Tenders" on envelopes, will be received by the undersigned up to six o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1906 for the following: trades required in the erection and completion of a Methodist Church for the Eastern Methodist Congregation of Napanee, Ontario. Viz: masonry and brick work; carpenter and joiner work; lathing and plastering work; steam heating; hot air heating; plumbing; metal work; painting and glazing. Plans and specifications for same may be inspected at the office of B. Dillon, Architect, of Brockville, Ontario, or at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Dated this 25th day of January A. D. 1906
W. F. HALL,
Secretary Building Committee, Napanee, Ont.

Have You Renewed Your Subscription?

CUT PRICES

tion, while in the same year another paper records (and condemns) the sale a short time previously at Richmond of a negro boy for \$32. This is believed to have been the last actual sale of a slave that took place in England.

White slavery was very common in the English colonies in the seventeenth century. Cromwell seized Irish boys, girls and women "by the thousand" and "sold them in the slave markets of Barbados," as may be seen in numberless places in the state papers of the period. He treated some of his royalist opponents in England and Scotland in the same way. A similar fate befell many of the supporters of Monmouth's rebellion in the west of England. In the latter case, as Macaulay tells us, the ladies of the court, including the queen, made large profits on the sales.

At the coming manoeuvres of the combined British fleets next June the complete co-operation of all British ships-owners will be requested with a view to determining a practical scheme of defence of British commerce in time of war.

The resignation of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt as member of the Legislature for North Toronto, and his appointment as Registrar for West Toronto, to succeed Mr. Charles Lindsey, resigned, is the talk in political circles.

At a meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway directors a dividend of two per cent. on the preferred stock and three per cent. on the common stock was declared for the half year ended last December.

It is reported carcasses of horses which were shot because of glanders were discovered on the surface of the Ottawa river at a point where in mild weather the sewage would have entered the intake for the city's water supply.

The steamer Hodgson has solved the problem of winter navigation of the Georgian Bay, having made the trip from Wiarton to Lion's Head with a freight cargo and return, though she had to get through four inches of ice to reach her dock.

London, Feb. 6.—The St Petersburg correspondent of The Times writes: The universal outcry against the delay in assembling the Duma apparently has had some effect. It is announced semi-officially that the elections will be held on April 7, and the Duma assemble on April 28, but The Slovo claims the Duma will be forthwith prorogued till the autumn. The Slovo's allegations would appear to indicate an increasing mistrust towards the Government on the part of its erstwhile supporters.

BANK MANAGER'S DEATH.

Kingston, Feb. 3.—The body of Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, Manager of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal found beside the G. T. R. tracks three miles east of here at 8.30 o'clock this morning, was not identified until noon. Brooding over some troubles in connection with bank matters, Mr. Mackenzie had left his home early in the morning, walked to the junction, then turned east, and when in a lonely spot swallowed carbolic acid. He had lain down in the ditch beside the tracks, when found the body was quite warm life was extinct not more than twenty minutes. Mr. Mackenzie's absence during the morning caused anxiety at the bank, and in his home, and search was being made for him when the body was identified at Corbett's undertaking rooms. Dr. Sands, Coroner decided that no inquest was necessary.

From Mr. Mackenzie's friends it was learned that whatever troubles existed in the bank were as to management, and that everything would have come out satisfactory in the end. It is understood that the deceased Manager had acted contrary to instructions in some matters. Nothing happened, however, that would lead to arrest. Mr. Mackenzie evidently took his trouble greatly to heart and brooded over them till his mind became affected.

Marmalade.

Just received a new lot of fruits such as the bitter marmalade oranges, Valencia, Navel and lemons for making genuine marmalade also a fresh line of French Plums, table and cooking figs, dates and table raisins. A nice line of nuts, filberts, walnuts, almonds and brazils. A genuine line of Maple syrup, sealed in glass bottles, a nice lot of breakfast foods, such as rolled wheat, cracked wheat, rolled oats and buckwheat flour for pancakes, all nice and fresh.

THE COXALL CO.

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Canadian and American Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The world is full of people who are in constant misery from the racking pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and kindred diseases. They would give any money to get relief, but having tried various remedies and been disappointed they have become discouraged and sceptical of all remedies. Does this describe your case? If it does, let us tell you that there is a cure for your trouble, a remedy that will not disappoint you. It is Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. It never disappoints. As its name implies it goes straight to the bone, or joint, the seat of the disease, scatters the poisonous acid, relaxes the stiffened joints, allays the inflammation and effects a sure and speedy cure. It gives comfort where there was misery, a fact for which we have hundreds of letters from those who have been sufferers. This oil is for internal and external use and while it is a great and never-failing remedy for rheumatism lame back, etc., it is also good for other kinds of inflammation such as croup, bronchitis and quinsy. It is the most remarkable remedy of the age and should be in every home. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50c a bottle or sent by mail prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co., Limited Smith's Falls. Money refunded if not satisfied.

From Mis-
ery to
Comfort

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the matter of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company Limited, Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, carrying on business as Manufacturers at the said Town of Napanee, have made an Assignment under R. S. O. 1897, c. 147 of all their estate, credits and effects to Clarence M. Warner of said Town of Napanee, for the general benefit of their creditors.
A meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of Herrington, Warner & Grange, in the Town of Napanee, on
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, A. D. 1906, at the hour of 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors, and fix their remuneration, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
Creditors are requested to file their claims, with the Assignee, with the proofs and particulars, thereof required by the said Act, proved by affidavit on or before the day of such meeting.
And notices further given that after the date of the aforesaid meeting the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtors amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notices shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

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And notices further given that after the date of the aforesaid meeting the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtors amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notices shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, A. D. 1906,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors, and fix their remuneration, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, with the Assignee, with the proofs and particulars, thereof required by the said Act, proved by affidavit on or before the day of such meeting.

And notices further given that after the date of the aforesaid meeting the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtors amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notices shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

CLARENCE M. WARNER,
Assignee.
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for Assignee.
Napanee, February 8th, 1906.

Subscription: Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets, Capelines, Collars, Capes, etc, from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE
NEXT THREE MONTHS.

ALONZO WALKER,
ENTERPRISE, ONT.

DALTON'S February Furniture Sale.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FURNITURE
SALE FOR YOU.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Sideboard, quarter oak and polished. Regular \$35 for...\$29 | 1 Bedroom Suite, solid oak, British bevelled mirror. Regular \$24 for.....\$19.25 |
| 1 Sideboard, golden oak finish, 16 by 28 bevelled mirror. Regular \$15 for.....\$12 | 1 Extension Table, quarter oak and polished, 8 ft. Regular \$20 for.....\$15.50 |
| 6 Iron Beds, brass trimmed, any size. Regular \$3.75 for.....\$2.65 | 1 Extension Table, maple surface, oak finish, 8 ft. Regular \$10 for.....\$7.75 |
| 1 Morris Chair, reversible cushion, in velour. [Regular \$9.00 for.....\$7.25 | 36 Kitchen Chairs. Regular 50c. for.....40c. each |
| 2 Couches, upholstered in velour, spring edge and head, fringed all around and buttoned. Regular \$9 for.....\$7.25 | 24 Dining Chairs. Regular 65c. for.....53c. each |
| 1 Couch, extra large, upholstered in best velour. Regular \$17 for.....\$12.90 | 6 Mattresses. Regular \$3.50 for.....\$2.65 |
| | 6 Mattresses, in two parts, fancy ticking. Regular \$5 for....\$4 |
| | 1 China Closet, quarter oak. Regular \$22 for.....\$19 |

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East Wilton's Shoe Store

CIVIL WAR MAY RESULT LEADING MARKETS

Agents of Russian Government Daily Harass Villagers With Impunity.

PEASANTS WILL ANNEX LANDS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables:— Prince Troubetzkoi states that his colleagues attending the recent congress of marshals concurred in predicting a terrible agrarian crisis in the spring. The peasants will certainly annex lands and civil war may result over a division of the spoils. The only hope of averting a catastrophe lies in the immediate convocation of the Duma. Prince Troubetzkoi reported in this sense to the Emperor.

The sickening tale of oppression, however, continues. I learn from an absolutely trustworthy source that 200 peasants of Tver, chosen by the villagers to represent them in the primary electoral colleges, have been arrested. It would be impossible to enumerate the wrongs perpetuated daily throughout the empire by agents of the Government, now convinced of absolute impunity.

The Government, after forbidding a Mussulman congress at St. Petersburg, has issued a similar interdiction against a Jewish congress.

VANITY THAT WAS FATAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vanity proved the undoing of scores of Lettish revolutionary leaders. Desirous of immortalizing their connection with the armed rebellion, the leaders were photographed in groups, wearing their uniforms. These pictures fell into the hands of the authorities, who thus easily traced the originals and tried them by court-martial.

RUSSIAN STRIKERS SLAIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lieut.-Col. Sergueief, writing from Colonna, near Moscow, furnishes details of the ruthless slaughter by Government troops along the railways recently. He cites the case of a battalion of the Semenovskiy Regiment, under Col. Riemann, which was sent along the Moscow-Kazan Railway, to deal with ex-strikers. He says that when the troops reached the station of Golutin Col. Riemann with two officers, named Sievers and Stietz, left the train with a company of men.

The Col. ordered the station staff to quit the platform and assemble in the waiting-room, where they were searched. A revolver was found in the pocket of an engine-driver, named Kharlamoff, whereupon he was immediately shot by Riemann himself.

A local reservist non-commissioned officer, attempting to leave the waiting-room, was shot dead by Riemann's hand. Among the others in the waiting-room was a man named Patapoff, who had with him his son, 10 years of age, who was found to be carrying a book that contained a forbidden song. Riemann personally flogged the father fiercely. He then seized the chief railway employe and demanded of him the names of all members of the Strike Committee. The man was given 20 minutes in which to obey, and was told that if he then refused to give the names he would be shot immediately. He protested there had been no local Strike Committee. An order came from Moscow condemning him to be shot. He was taken out for execution, but as the man evidently was speaking the truth, eventually he was let go.

In the police list of 18 villagers, only two were found to be armed with revolvers, but all were arrested. Nine others were collected in a similar way from the neighborhood. No charge was made against them, nor was any enquiry held, but all 27 were shot the same day.

Sergueief, whose letter, the Russ states, has been confirmed by inquiries in the

but were simply the murder of quiet, defenceless people.

From other provinces came personal narratives, which go to show that the kind of peace that has been restored, as a precedent to the promised reforms, is the kind that Col. Riemann established along the Moscow-Kazan Railway.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

A despatch from Vladivostok says: The funeral of the 37 men who were killed by machine guns on Jan. 23 near the commandant's house were held in solemn state on Wednesday. The interments were made with full military honors. The cannon on Tiger Hill thundered a salute, while choirs, composed of soldiers, chanted dirges.

Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors, and civilians carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs, and headed by the regimental bands, escorted the bodies to the cemetery. The service was conducted by both Catholic and Orthodox priests, and the coffins were covered with wreaths bearing such inscriptions as, "To the eternal memory of the martyrs," and "To the eternal shame of their assassins."

The funeral of Col. Uremnoff, one of the three officers killed by the mutineers Jan. 23, was held on Thursday.

The condition of Commandant-Gen. Selivanoff, who was wounded, is improving. The city is quiet.

A great popular petition for the pardon of the mutineers who return voluntarily to their allegiance has been signed. It is endorsed by the members of the city administration. This petition will be forwarded by Gen. Mischenko to the Emperor.

In addition to 37 men killed in the demonstration of Jan. 23rd, 400 were wounded. The machine guns were operated by officers. Fighting in the town continued for the following two days between the Cossacks and the revolutionists and mutineers, in which the Cossacks were unable to hold their own. Col. Uremnoff was shot by the men in his own regiment. Gen. Mode, who succeeded to the command, agreed on Jan. 26th to withdraw the Cossacks and release the prisoners.

On Jan. 27th the soldiers issued this proclamation:—

"Comrades and Citizens:—The city is now guarded by our volunteers instead of by the Cossacks, who have been removed. Let the fighting cease and order prevail."

The city then calmed down.

MANY BOMBS DISCOVERED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Government is finding ample justification for its severe policy against the revolutionists in the constant discoveries of bombs, bomb factories and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the Empire. The Novoe Vremya to-day prints half a column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities and the discoveries of numerous bomb laboratories, explosives, and filled and unfilled bombs. Though not included in the Novoe Vremya's list bomb factories have also been discovered here and at Moscow.

To curb revolutionary outbreaks and enable estate owners to defend their property against further peasant uprisings the Government is distributing the arms captured on the British steamer John Grafton, sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, in September last, and rifles and revolvers captured elsewhere to responsible applicants, and is also permitting the organization of armed estate guards, which are often composed

BREADSTUFFS

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white 79c red 78½c, mixed 78c, goose and spring 75c, all at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern 86c to 88½c, No. 2 northern 83½c to 84c, No. 3 northern 81½c to 82c, at lake ports; all-rail quotations 3c more than these prices.

Flour—Ontario—For export, \$3.15 is bid, in buyers' bags, outside; high patents are quoted \$4 at Toronto, bags included, and 90 per cent. patents at \$3.80; Manitoba first patents \$4.30, second patents \$4.10.

Millfeed—Bran in bags, outside, higher at \$16 to \$16.50; shorts \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Oats—35½c to 36½c, outside. Barley—Steady—No. 2, 49c to 49½c No. 3 extra, 48c to 48½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c.

Peas—Hold firm, 79c, outside. Rye—In demand; 70c, outside.

Corn—Canadian, 43c, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49½c; mixed, 49c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—52½c to 53c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices for dairy generally are lower.

Creamery 24c to 25c

do solids 23c to 24c

Dairy B. rolls, good to choice 21c to 22c

do large rolls 18c to 19c

do tubs 20c to 21c

do medium 18c to 19c

do inferior 17c to 18c

Cheese—13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—Easy in tone at 22c to 23c for new laid, 17c for storage, and 15c for limed.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 8c to 9c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys, 14c to 15c for choice small lots.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track, and 80c to 90c out of store.

Dressed Hogs—None are offering here, but at outside points car loads are selling at \$6.75.

Baled Hay—No. 1 is quoted at \$8 per ton in car lots on track here; No. 2 dull at \$6.

Baled Straw—Quotations unchanged at \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Grain—Bids for Manitoba wheat by cable were out of line, except for those who have wheat in Georgian Bay ports.

Oats—No. 2, 40c to 40½c; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; No. 4, 38c to 38½c.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 45½c to 46c.

Corn—American mixed, No. 3 yellow, 53½c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers' \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do., in bags, \$1.55 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts \$20 per ton. Ontario bran, in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$20; mouille, \$21 to \$24; straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolls Oats—Per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.20. Cornmeal—\$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.25 to \$7.50; clover mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and pure clover, \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear fat back, \$19 to \$20; compound lard 6½c to 7½c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13½c, according to size; bacon 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs \$10 to \$10.25; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.50; alive, \$7.25, mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 26c to 27c; selects, 23c; No. 1 candled, 17c to 18c per dozen.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c to 23c; undergrades, 21½c to 22½c; dairy, 20½c to 21½c.

BELGIANS BUY 50,000 ACRES.

A Big Land Deal Consummated in the North-West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: An important transaction in the way of Western land purchased has just been completed whereby a Belgian company has secured 50,000 acres of the finest land in the Vermillion Country, which will be disposed of to actual settlers and the vast tract of country brought under rapid cultivation.

Of the area 20,000 acres have been bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway and 30,000 acres from W. A. Campbell and Hugh Sutherland. The lands are to be placed on the market immediately, and active campaign work instituted to bring in settlers till the whole area has been taken up.

The Belgian company is composed of the shrewdest and most conservative capitalists of Europe and are represented by Joseph Branner, of Brussels; Edward Jacobs, of Antwerp; P. G. West, of Paris; R. A. Demme, of London and Paris, and Andre Gouzes, secretary of the company. The price of the land was \$7 an acre. It was bought three years ago for \$4 an acre, which shows the increase that has occurred in values in that time.

WRECKED MEN LEFT HELPLESS.

No Rescue Steamers Near When Valencia Broke Up.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Frank F. Bunker, assistant superintendent of schools of Seattle, a survivor of the Valencia disaster, who lost his wife and two children, arrived here on Wednesday by the steamer Salvor from the wreck, being the last survivor to leave the scene. He had intended going to Seattle, but has been subpoenaed to give evidence at a Government enquiry into the wreck to commence Thursday. He is extremely anxious to fix the blame of the fact that when the wreck broke up between 12 and 1 p.m. Wednesday there was no steamer off the scene to pick up those who floated out to sea, and Lineman Logan told him there were at least fifty persons who drifted seaward when the wreck broke up, some of whom might have been saved if the steamers had not all left the scene. On Wednesday morning there were three steamers off the wreck, one at least should have been near.

AERONAUTS CROSS CHANNEL.

Balloon Started From London Landed in France.

A despatch from London says: The balloon of the Aero Club which left London Saturday afternoon for France successfully crossed the English Channel and descended in safety at Bermouville, 20 miles inland in France. The entire time consumed from London to the place of descent was four hours and ten minutes. The occupants of the balloon were Messrs. Pollock and Dale, who are members of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom. The name of the balloon is Vivieneyvi. A strong northwest gale was blowing during the passage across the channel, which was made in an hour and three-quarters. Once the balloon ascended to 10,000 feet, where a snow-storm was encountered, and the airship was encrusted with frost.

LARGE CATCHES OF SEALS.

Canadian Fleet Has Done Well Off Cape Horn.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: Advice received from the sealing fleet hunting off Cape Horn and in the Antarctic say the catches are larger up to the present than last season. The schooner Edith R. Balcom took 908 skins up to Dec. 2nd, when she left the grounds, and arrived in Sandpoint on the 8th, leaving again Dec. 16th for a cruise to new grounds located by Capt. Balcom in the Antarctic Ocean. The Baden Powell, Capt. Henderson, took 400 skins; Beatrice L. Corkum, 485; E. B. Marvin, of Victoria, 120; and the Merkland, 22 skins. It was expected that large catches would be made this season

others were collected in a similar way from the neighborhood. No charge was made against them, nor was any enquiry held, but all 27 were shot the same day.

Serguieff, whose letter, the Russ states, has been confirmed by inquiries in the district, concludes with the observation that Col. Riemann's actions were in no way a victory over the internal enemy.

BANK MANAGER SUICIDES

Roderick Mackenzie, of Kingston, Found Dead Near Road.

A Kingston despatch says: Roderick Mackenzie, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was found dead near the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, two and one-half miles east of the lower station, about 8.30 o'clock on Saturday morning. When the body was found it had not become cold, so that death had occurred more than half an hour previous. It was found that death had resulted from a drug which Mr. Mackenzie had taken. The bottle, together with a small bottle of glycerine, was found in his pocket.

ABERDEEN ENTERS LONDON

New Viceroy and Countess Accorded a Hearty Reception.

A Dublin despatch says: The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into the Irish capital on Saturday afternoon, almost exactly 20 years after he entered Dublin to begin his first term as Lord Lieutenant. The streets were thronged with holiday-makers, and there was a profuse display of bunting. The State procession was of the usual character. The Earl and Countess met with a hearty reception from the sightseers, the Countess, who is keenly interested in the Irish Industries Association, being a particular favorite with the people.

SHOT AT MANAGER.

Attempt to Murder James Crease at Unlace, N. S.

A Halifax despatch says: James Crease, manager of the gold mine at Mount Unlace, narrowly escaped death on Tuesday morning. He was proceeding along an isolated road to the crusher, when a shot was fired from behind a barricade of rock. The bullet missed Crease, but killed his dog. He was unarmed, and did not dare investigate. It is believed to have been a deliberate attempt at murder, as the owners of the mine have suffered much persecution from parties unknown. A few months ago their crusher and several buildings were destroyed by fire, which was believed to be of incendiary origin.

FIRE ON TRANSPORT.

Three Dead, Four Missing on Vessel at San Francisco.

A San Francisco despatch says: Fire broke out late on Wednesday night in the hold of the transport Meade, lying at Folsom Street wharf, and raged for several hours, despite the efforts of the fire department. Fully 20 men were overcome, of whom three are dead. Four others are missing. Third Officer Wallace, one of the dead, was a native of Sydney, N.S.W., and was 25 years of age.

AIDS LONDON POOR.

Lady Strathcona Gives \$52,500 to Queen's Fund for Unemployed.

A London despatch says: Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, has donated \$52,500 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the assistance of the unemployed. In accordance with the stipulation of the donor, \$47,500 of the amount will be expended in providing for the emigration to Canada of deserving ~~and their families.~~

arms captured on the British steamer John Grafton, sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, in September last, and rifles and revolvers captured elsewhere to responsible applicants, and is also permitting the organization of armed estate guards, which are often composed of veterans and commanded by former non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Arrivals in Ontario Nearly Thirty-five Thousand, Mostly English.

A despatch from Toronto says: The following returns were given on Wednesday by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of the Colonization Bureau, to the Minister of Agriculture, and made public:

Immigrants to Ontario during 1905, by nationalities: South African, 10; Australian, 29; Austrian, not otherwise specified, 87; Bohemian, 2; Buckowinian, 97; Croatian and Slavonian, 26; Gallician, 312; Hungarian, not otherwise stated, 61; Slovak, 23; Syrian, 4; Belgian, 30; Brazilian, 1; Dutch, 15; French, 73; German, not otherwise stated, 150; Alsace-Lorraine, 1; Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, 8; England, 23,316; Welsh, 233; Scotch, 1,193; Irish, 1,763; West Indian, 10; American, 4; Greek, 38; Hebrews, not otherwise stated, 80; Hebrews, Russian, 1,155; Hebrews, Polish, 16; Hebrews, Austrian, 62; Hebrews, German, 13; Italians, 605; Japanese, 5; Newfoundland, 6; New Zealand, 8; Portuguese, 2; Polish, 82; Persian, 2; Roumanian, 29; Russian, including 368 Finns, 1,300; Swiss, 31; Danish, 84; Icelandic, 2; Swedish, 320; Norwegian, 355; Turks, 10; Armenians, 38; Syrians, 23; Arabians, 7; United States citizens, 21; negro, mulatto, quadroons, 4; India, 5. Total, 34,958.

English-speaking	20,913
Central European	992
German	150
Hebrews	1,332
Scandinavians	761
Italian	665
Japanese	5
Russians, including 938 Finns	1,150
Brazilian	1

The English immigrants to the Dominion numbered 49,000, of which 29,913 came to Ontario.

NEW PROHIBITION COUNTY.

Repeal of Scott Act Carries in Prince County, P. E. I.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says: A vote was taken in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, on Thursday for the repeal of the Scott Act, so that provincial prohibition might be put in force. The repeal carried, and prohibition automatically becomes law. The City of Charlottetown was already under a prohibitory law, the only part of the province where this was so. In Prince the vote stood two to one for Scott Act repeal. It is now the intention to bring on an election for the repeal of the Scott Act in the Counties of Queen's and King's, and when this done, if it carries, which seems certain, the whole island will be under a prohibitory liquor law.

COOL TEACHERS AVERTED PANIC.

Five Hundred School Children Marched Out of Burning Building.

A despatch from Berlin, N. H., says: Fifteen minutes after 500 school children had marched into the Marston Intermediate School on Willard street on Friday, they were quietly assembled and marched out into the street again by a score of cool teachers, a dangerous fire having been discovered in the building. The schoolhouse was a wooden structure, three stories high, and a short time after the exit of the pupils and teachers the flames burst out, and in an hour the entire building was in ruins. Burning brands, carried by a strong wind started small fires in nearby residences, but the firemen quickly extinguished them. The loss on the schoolhouse is about \$20,000.

alive, \$7.25, mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 25c to 27c; select, 23c; No. 1 candled, 17c to 18c per dozen.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22½c to 23c; undergrades, 21½c to 22½c; dairy, 20½c to 21½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13½c to 13c; Quebec, 12½c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 6. — Flour — Steady. Wheat — Spring dull; No. 1 northern, 89½c; winter, No. 2 hard in store, 83c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 46½c. Oats—Dull and easier; No. 2 white, 34½c No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Barley—Strong; malting, 49 to 56c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6. — Wheat — Spot easy; No. 2 red, 89½c, elevator; No. 2 red, 91½c, f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 94½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—There was a good run at the City Cattle Market to-day, but choice butcher cattle are scarce. There is a good proportion of fair quality medium weight butcher cattle, from 900 to 950 lbs., and for lack of the real choice, about 1,100 lbs., the lighter ones find a ready market at good prices, from \$4 to \$4.25. Choice picked butchers, from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., fetch from \$4.30 to \$4.40. The commoner butcher cattle are almost too plentiful, and with a rather heavier run to-day the market for these was a little easier. Mixed loads of cow and steers sold at \$3.65 to \$3.80. Butcher cows sold at \$2.50 to \$3.55; choice cows up to \$3.75.

Export.—The market for good export cattle is steady, but the offerings are very limited. Several good lots sold at \$4.50 to \$4.65, and a few picked small lots fetched higher prices.

Stockers.—The market is steady for good stockers, with a good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep.

There is a good market for choice springers.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market is firm. There was a fair run of about 1,800 hogs to-day, and the market is a little lower at \$6.75 for select and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

FIRE DOOR BLOWN OUT.

Fatal Explosion on Passenger Train Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: One man killed, one badly injured, and an engine wrecked are the results of the explosion of a boiler on a Grand Trunk locomotive (207) near Turcot Village, a few miles from this city, on Saturday evening. Engine No. 207, pulling a Saturday suburban train between Montreal and Vaudeuil, left Vaudeuil at 4.45 p.m. on the return trip. The engineer in charge was E. F. Brown and the fireman W. L. Sharp, both of Montreal. The train was about a mile from Turcot Village when a terrific explosion was heard, and the passengers, of whom there was not a large number, became very nervous. The train stopped down after running a short distance, as the grade was downward slightly at that point. It was then discovered that both the engineer and fireman had disappeared from the cab and that the boiler had exploded. The boiler was empty, the injector having failed to work, and neither the engineer nor fireman had noticed anything wrong until the expansion caused by the heat had caused the explosion. Fireman Sharp was scalded to death, while Brown, the engineer, was blown through the cab window and badly injured. Brown was taken to the General Hospital in this city, and it is expected he will recover. None of the passengers were injured.

STEEL BOUNTIES.

Amount Paid During Last Year Was \$1,900,206.

An Ottawa despatch says: The amount of bounty paid on iron and steel for the past calendar year was \$1,900,206.

the ship, leaving again Dec. 10th for a cruise to new grounds located by Capt. Balcorn in the Antarctic Ocean. The Baden Powell, Capt. Henderson, took 400 skins; Beatrice L. Corkum, 485; E. B. Marvin, of Victoria, 120; and the Merland, 22 skins. It was expected that large catches would be made this season off Cape Horn.

TO BLOW UP THE STATION.

Several Dynamite Cartridges Distributed About.

A despatch from St. Hyacinthe, Que., says: Mr. P. Blanchard, baggageman at the Grand Trunk railway station here, was startled some time during Wednesday night to find a small package containing several dynamite cartridges lying under the seats in the waiting-room. Suspecting something wrong, he made a thorough search throughout the station and found two more cartridges. Evidently some miscreants had in view the blowing-up of the station. The police are now making a diligent search.

KILLED BY SON SHE SPANKED.

Boy of Seven After Threatening Revenge Shoots His Mother Dead.

A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says: A Rogers on Tuesday night Mrs. John Hutton was shot and killed by her seven-year-old son. She had spanked the child for misbehaving. The child in anger said: "I'll kill you for that, mamma." Going to the next room the boy took his father's pistol from a table, pointed it at his mother and saying, "Now," pulled the trigger. The 45 calibre bullet went clear through her heart.

LOW WAGES STIR EMPRESS.

Kaiserin Astounded at Small Sums Paid to Toy Makers.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Empress on Tuesday visited the exhibition of home-made work. Her Majesty expressed amazement at the low wages paid to makers of children's dresses, seven pfennigs an hour, and for 140 tin toy soldiers, sixpence. The Empress asked: "What can be done to stop this misery?"

ANNUAL DEFICIT \$5,000,000.

Sinking Fund Plan Encountering Opposition in Japan.

A despatch from Tokio says: The sinking fund plan is encountering hot opposition in committee. The Jiji estimates that the annual deficit will be \$5,000,000. Gen. Nodzu has been made a field-marshal, and Admiral Viscount Suke-nori Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff, has been made admiral of the fleet.

Viscount Aoki, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is to be Japan's first Ambassador to the United States, will leave for America at the end of March.

HOME FOR AGED BURNED.

Nine Bodies Found Among Ruins of Paris Institution.

A despatch from Rennes, France, says: All the buildings of the Home for the Aged, in the Faubourg de Paris, kept by the Little Sisters of the Poor, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Nine bodies have been found in the ruins. Three women died from fright. Chaplain Stenou, while attempting to save the inmates of the home, fell and was seriously injured.

WAS A CHARITABLE KING.

King Christian Left Only a Small Fortune.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: It is stated that King Christian left only a small fortune amounting to probably less than \$250,000. The King was exceedingly charitable and gave large sums of money for the relief of the poor and to deserving institutions.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest News From all Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

Calgary is taking steps to absorb several suburbs.

Robert Hales sold 180 acres near Rapid City, Man., for \$10,000.

Mr. S. G. Moor, business manager of The Hamilton Spectator, is dead.

A Michigan Soo man named Tripp will erect a \$10,000 hotel at Cobalt.

York County Council decided to grant \$15,000 to the Toronto new General Hospital.

Customs duties at the port of Toronto for the month of January show a large increase.

Edmonton will own its car system, and the Council will build three miles of track this summer.

William O'Hara and John Miller were asphyxiated by gas at the Imperial Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday.

The Provincial Treasurer announces that the revenue for Ontario during 1906 exceeded the expenditure by \$600,000.

A bill to provide for the better observance of the Lord's Day is on the Government programme for the coming session.

The new Grand Trunk passenger station and freight shed at New Hamburg were burned with their entire contents, on Saturday.

Mayor Coatsworth is advocating that the exemption from taxation enjoyed by all churches and educational institutions be abolished.

The adjusters of the damages caused by the recent fire at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, have placed the loss at a hundred thousand dollars.

The C. P. R. have placed an order with the Dominion Car Company for two hundred steel coal cars, costing upwards of a million and a half.

The Prince Albert Lumber Co. have 250 men in the woods and expect to cut from fifteen to twenty million feet of lumber this season.

A new company will apply for a charter at the coming session of Parliament to build branch lines in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific System.

There is an epidemic of typhoid at Fort William, and the hospital is overcrowded. Twenty or thirty cases were taken to Port Arthur for treatment.

On Friday, James Harper, of Brockville, was sentenced to seven years in penitentiary at Kingston for assaulting and biting a man named McKinnon.

Christopher Holland, former book-keeper for the Ideal Bedding Company, Toronto, was arrested in Bristol, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing \$13,500 of the firm's money.

London, England, capitalists, represented by Cecil Ward, managing director of the Kamloops Irrigation Company, have secured control of half a million acres in Northern Alberta. They will colonize it.

Coleman township, the new municipality being formed in the Cobalt country, which includes the Gillies limit, is reckoned at a valuation of \$30,000,000 higher than any other similar area in America.

That conditions in the lumber trade were better than at any time in its history was stated by Mr. J. B. Miller, the President, at a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, at Toronto, on Friday.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association of Ontario will have a bill submitted at the coming session of the Legislature to require all the fire insurance companies to pay two per cent. of premiums collected to the municipal Treasurer, he amount to be expended in extending the efficiency of volunteer fire companies and in providing a home for disabled and infirm volunteer firemen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A party of British Labor M. P.'s, including Mr. Keir Hardie, will visit Canada in August.

Lord Roberts has urged the increase

UNDER RAILWAY AGE.

Mother and Nine Children Pay a Fare and a Half.

A Montreal despatch says: What must be very near the cheapest travelling on record in Canada, except by walking, was accomplished on Friday, to the credit of the C. P. R., by a little French-Canadian woman who passed through here from a place called Paul Smith, in the Adirondacks, to Mechanic Falls, Me. The woman was accompanied by nine children, all so young that the company collected only one fare and a half. The eldest child had not yet reached seven, and from that down there was a regular series of twins. The mother moved about freely with her following brood and did not seem to feel as if the burden of her offspring pressed heavily upon her. Constable Richards contemplated the curious assortment of little wayfarers kindly and took delight in providing them with certain comforts during the long wait for the eastbound train.

VESSEL FIRED ON.

Unknown Schooner Assailed a German Steamer.

A Leith, Scotland, despatch says: The German steamer Gemma, which arrived here on Thursday in ballast, reports that she was fired on by the crew of a schooner of unknown nationality in the Cattegat (a large arm of the North Sea) at 9 o'clock on the night of Jan. 27th. Rifle shots were fired at a distance of a ship's length, and the first mate of the Gemma, who was on the bridge, was wounded. The mate says that he could distinctly hear the crew of the schooner shouting, and that he believes the language used was Finnish, Swedish or Russian. Altogether half a dozen shots were fired, after which the schooner sailed to the southward. The steamer made no attempt to stop her. The wounded mate received surgical attendance here and the bullet was extracted.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Report That Grand Trunk Railway Will Use it for Through Traffic.

A Detroit despatch says: The Free Press says it is the intention of the Grand Trunk to divert all through traffic between the east and west by way of Detroit, and that the Detroit & Grand Haven division will be double-tracked to Durand, the junction with the main line between Chicago and Port Huron, to be completed by the time the Michigan Central tunnel is finished, when passenger trains between Chicago and the east and the bulk of the through freight trains will be handled via Detroit. The St. Clair tunnel is a single-track tunnel. Even with electrification completed and the elimination of the through traffic, the St. Clair tunnel route will have about all that it can take care of in local point business, as the business of the road is growing so rapidly.

QUEBEC HAS A SURPLUS.

Budget Speech Delivered—\$101,118 More Revenue Than Expenditure.

A Quebec despatch says: The Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Treasurer of the province, delivered his budget speech in the Local Legislature on Wednesday afternoon. The financial statement for the year showed that notwithstanding an increased expenditure, there is a surplus of \$49,005.12 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, instead of \$13,541.05, as published. The ordinary revenue of the year from all sources amounted to the sum of \$5,039,001.07. The ordinary expenditure amounted to \$4,937,820.77, leaving an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure of \$101,118.30.

MUCH FREIGHT BURNED.

BATTLE IN PARIS CHURCH

Storm of Protest Against Church Property Inventories.

A despatch from Paris says: Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of the Church and State separation bill which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and made such strong resistance that the Government commissioners were unable to enter.

In Paris on Thursday violent scenes occurred in several churches, notably those of St. Roch and St. Clothilde. An inventory of the property of the Church of St. Roch has not been made, owing to the opposition of the congregation, but the defenders of the latter church succumbed before the energetic assault of an armed force.

GOVERNMENT IS UNYIELDING.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday afternoon Premier Rouvier's reply to an interpellation on the subject of a Socialist deputy, M. Allard, was given amid great uproar. The Government, however, secured a vote of confidence by 384 against 166, after the Premier had assured the Chamber that the Government was desirous of using tact and moderation in carrying out the law, but that it was fully determined to perform its duty.

PRIESTS AMONG THE ARRESTED.

Scenes of extreme violence were transpiring in the meanwhile at the Church of St. Clothilde, near the Chamber of Deputies. The church had been filled since early morning, the congregation including many prominent members of the nobility, Senators and deputies. Before the Government commissioner appeared, a police official who attempted to induce the clergy to permit the inventory to be taken, received severe maltreatment, while outside the policemen and mounted municipal guards were compelled to adopt the sternest measures in order to disperse the turbulent crowd. Many arrests were made, among them being two priests. Many persons, including some policemen, were injured during the fighting.

FIRE ENGINES CALLED IN.

Eventually two fire engines were ordered to take up a position near the church so as to be able if necessary to drench the crowd, which obstinately refused to move, the women showing the greatest determination, opening umbrellas for their protection and in the meantime chanting psalms.

CROWD BELABORED POLICEMAN.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, finally ordered the municipal guards and police to enter the church. Under a shower of broken chairs the officers broke down the railings in front of the entrance, while the crowd rained heavy blows upon them. Then the firemen burst in the doors, and the police and municipal guards entered the building. One of the principal officers was severely wounded. Inside the church the congregation had erected barricades which had to be taken by assault, while men and women fainted.

The energetic measures taken by the police had the effect of almost completely clearing the church, except at the altar, where a few of the congregation and some young priests stood defiantly brandishing sticks. These were allowed to remain.

MANY BELLIGERENTS INJURED.

The eviction of the remainder of the crowd resulted in the injuring of many persons on both sides, including fifty policemen and guards, and a still higher number of militant Catholics. One hundred and fifty members of the congregation were arrested. During the struggle some of the guards had their rifles snatched from them, and they fought with their hands against the people, some of whom were armed with sword sticks.

One of the barricades erected before the church was thirty feet high.

COMMISSIONER PROCEEDS BEHIND A GUARD.

After the people had been driven out Prefect Lepine, to prevent further interruption of the inventory, placed a triple rank of guards armed with rifles around the choir. The commissioner thus was enabled to proceed with his work, which he had about completed by night.

The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has issued an order to the clergy instructing them to give up the keys of their churches, and adding that in case of refusal the commissioners are instructed to call on the armed forces for assistance.

POPE GIVES ADVICE.

His Holiness the Pope has telegraphed to the French Episcopate, advising Catholics to submit to the taking of inventories of the church property by the Government, deploring the scenes of violence that have occurred, and exhorting trust in God. It is rumored that the action is due to a hint on the part of the Government.

ON THE FARM

HATCHING WITH INCUBATORS.

Those who desire to begin hatching early should not fail to employ incubators. The incubator is always ready for use, and of the various makes it may be claimed that they are highly improved. It is cheaper to use incubators for hatching than to rely upon hens. It is a fortunate occurrence if several hens become broody at the same time, but such is seldom the case, hence the early chicks must be hatched with the aid of incubators; in fact, there is no other way of getting out chicks in large numbers except with their aid.

It is not necessary to give directions for hatching with incubators, as all details are provided by the manufacturers, but it is safe to claim that incubators have been so perfected and are sold at

in our possession the old farm home. We shall not always remain at the bottom of the wheel. In time, matters will adjust themselves. Then let us have a firmer determination than ever to know the details of our business, and make the coming year conspicuous for having made progress in reducing the cost of production, the curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and, above all, let us never forget that ours is one of the

RELICS OF BOER WAR.

Militia Department Receives Field Guns and Mausers.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Militia Department has received three Boer field guns and 500 Mauser rifles. As there are not enough field guns to go around, they will be kept at present at headquarters. The Mauser rifles will be distributed among the educational institutions of the country.

and in providing a name for disabled and infirm volunteer firemen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A party of British Labor M. P.'s, including Mr. Keir Hardie, will visit Canada in August.

Lord Roberts has urged the increase of the British army to a million men, supplementing the regulars with the auxiliary forces.

UNITED STATES.

It is probable that 550,000 men throughout the United States, controlled by the United Mine Workers, will go on strike on April 1.

The Social Democrats of Milwaukee make bathtubs a plank in their platform. They demand a bathtub in every home, also free text books, medical advice and free hospitals.

Miss Clara Smith, who lives in Thomaston, Conn., has invented an auger that will bore a square hole. She is of an ingenious mind, but the auger is her best production, and carpenters say there is a fortune in it for her.

GENERAL.

A German scientist claims to have discovered a specific cure for cancer by vaccination.

A British policeman at Pekin has been disgraced for making an outsider of the Chinese Viceroy keep to the left.

Fears of an anti-foreign rising exist in China. Riots in Cheking have been indifferently opposed by the authorities. The Marquis Ito has outlined the policy of Japan in Korea, which includes the entire national defence of the country by Japan.

All China is at a white heat of political dissension. Discontent with the Government is outspoken as an outgrowth of opposition to foreign encroachment.

According to a statement of a life insurance company the number of deaths caused by the recent Russian repression was six per cent. of the total policies paid.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

The Great Majority are Doing Well and Have Fine Homes.

"There are now over three thousand children placed in foster homes throughout Ontario" reports J. J. Elks, superintendent of the Children's Department. "Many of these boys and girls would have been in orphanages or reformatories or leading idle and vicious lives had they not been helped in this way. They have not been adopted entirely for their work, for over three hundred were babies and five to six hundred others were under ten years of age. It would be a mistake to suppose that all these children grow up simply to become domestic servants and laborers. Many of them receive a first-class education and are able to compare with any class of children in the community in education and ability. Picking up at random some of the visitors' reports, one reads as follows:

"Ida has now grown to be a young woman. Her chief gift is in music, and she plays the piano very beautifully; she is also a great help to her foster parent in the general management of the house."

Regarding another girl the report reads: "This girl is now finished at the Collegiate Institute, and is taking a special business course at the College. Her foster parents have certainly done remarkably well by her, and she has fully met their expectations."

Regarding a boy who was very dull when sent to a foster home, the report states: "The boy attends regularly at school and is in the third book. The teacher boards in his home and helps him a great deal. He is a regular attendant at both church and Sunday-school, and has taken a decided stand for a Christian life."

ports might be given a step ETEE. "Many other extracts from visitors' reports might be given," concluded Mr. Kelso, "all going to show that the foster home plan is far more beneficial than the crowded institution, both to the child and to the country."

sum of \$5,039,001.07. The ordinary expenditure amounted to \$4,937,820.77, leaving an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure of \$101,118.30.

MUCH FREIGHT BURNED.

Destructive Fire in the C. P. R. Sheds at Winnipeg.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A disastrous fire broke out in the receiving shed and bonded warehouse in the C. P. R. yards on Wednesday evening, where a vast amount of valuable merchandise, consigned mainly to Winnipeg merchants. The section destroyed was 400 feet long by 60 wide. The contents were of a highly inflammable nature, including silks, liquors, several carloads of tea, etc., and burned furiously, defying the efforts of the firemen until the fire walls which intersected the building were reached. Besides the building and its contents, five empty box cars were also burned. The blaze was caused by a live wire.

SHOT DOWN A CANADIAN.

Dr. Donaldson, of Brockville, Killed by German Soldier.

A despatch to the Central News of London, from Cape Town published here says: "Canadians are enraged at an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German South-west Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson, of Brockville, Ontario. According to the story, Dr. Donaldson was walking peacefully in the street when a soldier fired at him, and while he was lying wounded on the ground other soldiers riddled his body with bullets."

FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

Awful Conditions—Thousands Suffering From Starvation.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: Advice from Japan by the Empress of China on Wednesday say that famine conditions in North Japan are becoming awful, thousands suffering from starvation. Large numbers of deaths have occurred, and many are dying. The Government is organizing relief, and foreign committees are distributing rice in the famine districts. One-third of the population of 2,820,000 in the three stricken provinces are in distress.

DECIDED ON QUEBEC.

Important Announcement by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

A Montreal despatch says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, announced on Wednesday that the company had decided to make Quebec the western terminus for their new Atlantic steamers, Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, until such time as the St. Lawrence route between the ancient capital and Montreal should be deemed by them safe for vessels of this type.

STILL INCREASING.

Customs Returns for January Show a Bigger Revenue.

An Ottawa despatch says: The customs revenue for January amounted to \$3,561,721, an increase of \$556,872. For the seven months the customs revenue increased over \$2,000,000.

LADY GREY DEAD.

Wife of British Foreign Secretary Succumbs to Injuries.

A despatch from London says: Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, who sustained concussion of the brain by being thrown from her trap at Ellingham, Northumberland, last Thursday, died on Sunday without having regained consciousness.

chicks must be hatched with the aid of incubators; in fact, there is no other way of getting out chicks in large numbers except with their aid.

It is not necessary to give directions for hatching with incubators, as all details are provided by the manufacturers, but it is safe to claim that incubators have been so perfected, and are sold at so low a price, as to render them a very useful adjunct to poultry keeping, as well as to place them within reach of all.

The selling of a few early chicks that hens may bring off is but a small affair compared with the hatching of several hundred at one operation, and which may be marketed with advantage. The great obstacle to hatching chicks in winter, with hens, is that the hens may not become broody at all during the time when it is important that they do so, and it is also difficult to rear chicks with hens during severely cold weather unless the conditions are very favorable.

Brooders have also been greatly improved, and one is not now compelled to build large and continuous houses, as brooders can be obtained for the management of only one hundred chicks each. It is probably better to have but fifty chicks in a brooder, as two brooders will entail but little more labor than one, but as the operator must be a person of judgment, and give close and personal attention to the advantages of incubators and brooders. They afford opportunities of employment in winter, and good profits are obtained by those who are determined to succeed. Now is the time to produce an incubator, and if early chicks are desired there is no time to lose. It may be claimed in favor of an incubator that, in proportion to its cost, no implements or appliance gives surer results for the investment made.

CURING MEATS.

There are many methods of curing farm meats, some very much better than others. According to the directions of the bureau of animal industry when the meat is cooled rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. For summer keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and the flavor will be good. Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation and to give flavor and palatability. The creosote formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores, to some extent excluding the air and is objectionable to insects.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smoke-house. If it has been cured in a strong brine it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the house. All should be suspended below the ventilators and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually. During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going continually until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portion of the meat.

LET US STICK TO THE FARM.

History proves that prosperity has always followed times of great depression, and history will repeat itself. No matter what comes, let us stick to the farm. We may work a few years for nothing, but what matters it so long as we retain

field guns and 500 Mauser rifles. At there are not enough field guns to go around, they will be kept at present at headquarters. The Mauser rifles will be distributed among the educational institutions of the country.

INCREASE IN JAP NAVY.

Expected to be 400,000 Tons by End of Next Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Tokio says: At a meeting of the Sectional Budget Committee on Saturday, a delegate representing the Government said that Japan expected to increase her navy to 400,000 tons by the end of the fiscal year of 1907-8.

PARLIAMENT MEETS MARCH 8.

Date Was Settled at Friday's Meeting of the Cabinet.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A proclamation appeared in the Canadian Gazette on Saturday calling Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on March 8th. The date was settled at Friday's meeting of the Cabinet. As Mr. Brodeur has not yet arrived in town nothing was done about the shuffle of portfolios.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To keep lemons lay on a flat surface and turn a tumbler over each.

Tinned fruits should be opened and taken out of the tin several hours before they are to be eaten.

To clean linoleum without washing remove all the dust, then take a bit of flannel sprinkled with paraffin and rub the linoleum. It will not only make it appear like new, but will preserve it.

Ebony-backed Brushes.—The bristles of these should be washed in a hot, soapy lather, and rinsed first in hot and then in cold water. The backs should be rubbed with a very little linseed oil and then polished with a soft cloth. Dry the bristles as quickly as possible after washing, or they are likely to get soft and flabby. After washing with soap in this way, dry very thoroughly before using.

Polishing Steel.—One of the best methods for cleaning a steel fender or the steel parts of the kitchen range is to dip a piece of damp flannel in the coal ashes and thoroughly rub with this, when a brilliant polish will be obtained.

Laundry Hint.—To prevent the blue spotting the clothes put some out on a piece of white cloth, gather up the corners and tie together. Dip this bag in the water, then squeeze it until the water is blue enough.

Loose Wall-paper.—When paper cannot be retained on the wall by reason of dampness make a coating of the following ingredients: Quarter of a pound of shellac and one quart of naphtha. brush the wall thoroughly with the mixture and allow it to dry perfectly, and you will find this process will render the wall impervious to moisture and the paper in no danger of being loosened.

Keeping Milk.—If a can of milk is placed near an open vessel containing turpentine the smell of turpentine is soon communicated to the milk. The same occurs as regards tobacco, paraffin, asphalt, camphor and many other strong-smelling substances. Milk should be kept at a distance from every volatile substance; milk which has stood in sick chambers should never be used.

Cleaning brass.—For polishing brass beds there is no more reliable medium than the old-fashioned whitening wet with household ammonia, which is less apt to scratch than most other preparations.

To Renovate Silk.—Black silks can be best renovated by sponging with alcohol, and afterward with a little potato water, and winding them round a roller without ironing. To prepare the potato water pare and slice a good-sized potato, and pour about a pint of warm water upon it. Let it stand in a warm place (not hot) for half an hour, when it will be fit for use. This is one of the best methods that can be adopted.

THE PRISON DARK CELL WINDFALLS FOR CHARITY END OF AN AGE--TOLSTOI SOME AMUSING STORIES

THE AWFUL TERRORS OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The Prisoners Save Their Reasons by Looking for Pins and Buttons.

Solitary confinement, said an ex-warrior to the writer recently, is a system of punishment which I should very much like to see abolished. In nine cases out of ten it fails in its object, and the unfortunate man or woman who has suffered the horrors of the dark cell becomes more callous and unmanageable than before. A prisoner may be utterly dead to all feeling, possess nerves of bronze, be utterly indifferent to life and death, yet a fortnight's solitary confinement will break him all to pieces and leave its mark on him for life. For forty odd years I have been associated with the prisons of America, and I cannot recall one instance in which it could be said with truthfulness that the dark cell ever influenced a prisoner for good.

In the States solitary confinement is a favorite method of punishment, and the dark cell in Sing Sing is a terror. It is a fairly large room, built of stone, and contains one object only—a granite bench in which the occupant, if he pleases, can stretch his limbs. The single door is a foot thick and closes with the nicety of a burglar-proof safe. When once inside and the lock turned it is

IMPOSSIBLE TO HEAR A SOUND
I don't believe if a bomb were exploded at the door the prisoner would hear anything. There have been many prisoners placed in that cell, and I would wager all I possess that in no single instance has the punishment failed to morally and physically weaken the unfortunate convict. I have many times questioned those prisoners who have served various terms in the dark cell, and with few exceptions they have declared that the most painful thing in connection with the punishment is the difficulty that they have in sleeping. The blackness is so intense, the silence so unutterable, that the senses are in a constant state of agitation and dispel the very suggestion of sleep.

If a prisoner who has been condemned to a course of solitary confinement in the dark cell can manage beforehand to possess himself of a pin or button, or some other trifle, he is comparatively happy, for he knows that he will not be entirely without something to occupy his mind. What does he do with a pin or button? Why, when he cannot bear the awful silence and blackness any longer he stands in the middle of the cell, casts the pin or button from him, and then quickly claps his hands over his ears, lest he should hear the object drop, for that would give him a clue as to where it had fallen and

SPOIL THE "SPORT."

Then he commences to look for it, and the mere fact of doing this occupies his mind, and many a man's reason has been saved by this means. He will go down on his hands and knees, crawling over the floor, knocking his head against the wall, and barking his shins on the granite bench. Every inch of the cold flag stones is carefully felt in the search for the pin or button, and prisoners have told me that they dread finding the object too soon, for that makes a short "hunt" and spoils the excitement of the chase. One prisoner who had been sentenced to three weeks' "solitary" told me that he had managed to take with him a pin which he had "lost" so successfully that it took him three days to find it.

In one prison in America I have known cases in which men have been sentenced to 100 days' imprisonment in the dark cell and have taken over two years to serve their term, owing to their reason having temporarily left them. They would be taken out, placed in the hospital until they had sufficiently recovered

SOME HANDSOME GIFTS FROM UNKNOWN GIVERS.

Many Instances Occur Every Year of Generous Donations for Some Charity.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has been the recipient of some handsome gifts presented by individuals, many of whom have called at the office in London, given their donation, and gone away without disclosing their identity. One afternoon, not long ago, the secretary was informed that a snabbly-dressed old man had called and wished to see him. Supposing, from his description, that it was someone in search of assistance, the secretary, who was very busy at the time, directed a subordinate to see him. Imagine the surprise of the latter when the seedy stranger drew from his pocket a bank-note for \$5,000 and placed it upon the desk with the request that it might be credited to the funds of the society.

Under no condition would he reveal his name, and the only explanation that he gave was that, having heard much good of the society, and noticing its name upon the door as he passed, it had occurred to him to drop in and

MAKE THEM A PRESENT

of the amount named, which he happened to have in his pocket.

This is only one of many similar incidents within the experience of the society, but they have received many much larger sums from time to time. For instance, a gentleman residing in Bengal, who had seen and appreciated their work abroad, sent them one day a nice little present of \$5,000. Sometimes a donation is received which is accompanied by information as to why it is given.

As long ago as 1849 a steamer from a German port bound for America, and having on board a number of emigrants, put into Ramsgate for repairs, or some similar reason. While there Bibles were taken on board and distributed to the emigrants. Fifty-five years later—that is to say, during last year—a letter was received from a man recalling this distribution of Bibles. The writer said that his father and mother, while in the backwoods, had found great comfort in the possession of the Bible that had been given them on that occasion, and he made the society a handsome donation for that reason. He also stipulated that a small sum should be presented to the lady who had distributed the books on board that ship, if she was still alive.

ONE HUNDRED FARTHINGS

does not sound a very large amount, yet in certain circumstances it may be as much to one individual as \$500 would be to another. At any rate such a sum was saved up and presented to the society not long ago by a crippled seamstress.

In other parts of the world many curious things are given in place of money. In Mongolia silk is a recognized medium of exchange, and lengths of this material are sometimes presented to charity. Candles are given in San Salvador, elaborate dolls in Shanghai, and many more quaint things in other districts. During a collection for the Bible Society's Century Fund \$1,000 was subscribed by the natives of Basutoland, and a further sum was contributed by the Dyakse, or Head-Hunters, of Borneo.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been the recipient of many handsome gifts; \$50,000 and \$40,000 are among the items that have been handed over to them, but the largest donation they have ever received from an individual was one of \$66,925. On several occasions gentlemen have called at the office and presented sums of money anonymously. In one case, when handing over banknotes to the value of \$700, the donor said that he did so because he had been disgusted

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES MARK THE DOOM OF EMPIRE, HE SAYS.

The Return of the Land to the Peasants Is the Cure for Present Disturbances.

I have had a talk with Tolstoi regarding his views on the return of the land to the peasants as the only possible cure for Russia's misery, writes a correspondent from Touma, Russia.

He would support any form of nationalization which would give the peasants a true hold on the land which they work. With improved methods of agriculture there is plenty of land to maintain an immensely increased population.

As it is, less than a third of the cultivated land is held by peasants or communities, and less than a quarter of the cultivable land is used at all. The Czar should at once return the land to the peasants, and they, with their long experience of a commercial system, could do very well without a further state, as they have successfully proved in their Siberian colonies.

When I suggested that there was also a town question he put it rather easily aside. "Towns are the places where mankind has begun to rot, and unhappily the rottenness spreads. The mistake of the Liberal politicians in the towns is that they are always aiming at some English or American constitution. But those constitutions are things of the past, and an ideal is never of the past, but always of the future. For the Russians of our time we should aim at something quite different."

Among the many plans of work which as he says, he cannot live to get through is a book he is writing now to be called

"THE END OF AN AGE."

"As you grow older," he said, "day follows day and there does not seem much change, till suddenly you find people speak of you as an old man."

"It is the same with an age in history; suddenly it becomes old and out of date; it is finished. This movement in Russia is not a disturbance, it is not even a revolution, it is the end of an age."

"The age that is ending is the age of the collection of similar States under one large State—the age of Empires. There is no true community between Russia, Finland, Poland, the Caucasus and the rest of them. Or what have Hungary or Syria or Bohemia to do with Austria? No more than Canada, Australia, India and Ireland have to do with England."

"People are beginning to see the absurdity of these things, and in the end people are reasonable. They tell me that if the Russian Empire ceased to exist the Japanese would overrun us. But the Japanese are reasonable people, and seeing how much better we were without an empire they would imitate our example."

The whole argument was magnificent, not so much in its daring as in its quiet confidence.

I remembered how for the last twenty years the cry of empire had been shouted at us as one great object of existence; and here was this rugged old man calmly telling me that we were just at the end of an age—the age of empires. There he sat in the familiar gray shirt and high boots—the greatest personality in the world, and still its greatest rebel—quietly following out the logic of his principles, no matter where it might lead him.

He is 77, and in terms of years one is forced to call him old. The spirit has retired more deeply into the shrunken and wrinkled form; but under the shaggy brows it looks out still with the clearness and high interest of youth.

NOTHING ESCAPES HIM.

He knew all about the intellectual revival in Ireland, and was only sorry it was producing so many poets, for poets are very little good. He had been close

ABOUT PEOPLE WHO OFFERED GRATUITIES TO ROYALTIES.

The Man Who Tipped a Sultan — The Kaiser Tells an Amusing Story.

There is probably only one man living who can boast that he has had a Sultan for boatman and has offered his Majesty a tip, which was gratefully accepted and pocketed; his name is Mr. Walter Harris.

Some time ago when this gentleman was visiting the Sultan of Morocco, he accompanied his Royal host and his favorite Minister on several rowing excursions on a large reservoir, in which the Sultan invariably took an oar. On one occasion his Majesty and the War Minister Mehdi el Menebbi, were rowing, while Mr. Harris steered, and it was difficult to say which of the oarsmen distinguished himself the most. The Sultan, who took the bow-oar, was rowing a steady ten strokes a minute,

CATCHING PERIODICAL CRABS

and drenching his fellow-rower with water, while the latter was pulling at least five strokes to his master's one. "But both," says Mr. Harris, "were hugely delighted with the performance, and our spirits were of the highest."

"There are no Sultans and Viziers here," said his Majesty to me; "we are both boatmen, and you are the passenger. We are crossing a Moorish ferry."

"Entering into the Sultan's little joke, I replied that they were the worst ferrymen I had ever seen, and that on landing I should complain to the authorities of their incapacity."

"Oh, you will, will you?" replied the Mulai Abdul Aziz. "Then all I can say is, we won't put you ashore until you pay us."

"Then I'll stop here," "All right," replied the Sultan, and he promptly began to splash me with all his might and main, though poor Menebbi was getting as wet as I was.

"Will you pay?" asked his Majesty.

"Willing," I laughed. "How much?" "Half a peseta each" (about eight cents), answered the Sultan—and they duly pocketed their fee. It was the first time in my life I had tipped a Sultan and a Minister of War."

Archduke Joseph of Austria used to tell, with great enjoyment, a story of how he received a tip one day. His Royal Highness was walking in the park surrounding his castle near Fiume, when he was accosted by a tourist, who asked him if he might go through the castle. The Archduke not only gave the required permission, but

ACTED AS CICERONE

to the stranger, conducting him through the various apartments and describing everything of interest. The tourist was so pleased with his amiable and interesting guide, whom he took to be one of the castle gardeners, that on parting he gave him a friendly pat on the back and thrust a couple of florins in his hand. The Archduke pocketed the coins with a "thank you," and later had them mounted and framed with this inscription underneath: "This is the only money that I have ever really earned in my life."

When the Emperor of Austria was taking a stroll recently near Monte Carlo he had a little adventure which pleased him hugely. His attention was attracted by an unruly horse, who was doing his best to smash the dashboard of the carriage to which he was attached, and who was quite beyond his driver's control. Franz Joseph at once went to the rescue, seized the reins, and, after a struggle, reduced the horse to a proper state of submission. The driver was naturally grateful for such timely assistance, and, turning to the stranger, said, "I don't know who you are, but I'd like to pay you in some way for your kindness; and so if you step in-

In one prison in America I have known cases in which men have been sentenced to 100 days' imprisonment in the dark cell and have taken over two years to serve their term, owing to their reason having temporarily left them. They would be taken out, placed in the hospital until they had sufficiently recovered, and then thrust back again into the silence and darkness.

I remember once when I was attached to the famous Donmore Prison, we had a man in the condemned cell whose conduct was fairly good until a few days before his execution was to take place. Then to use a vulgarism,

HE "DAN AMUCK"

His cell was well lighted and cheerful, he was provided with quite a library, while his food was of the best. One day he developed the fatal habit of thinking. The full horror of his position burst upon him with the suddenness of an avalanche. He shouted and raved, broke everything he could lay his hands on, and screamed incessantly through one entire night. He was threatened with the dark cell, but he was past reasoning with, and his cries could be heard all over the prison.

Then the Governor, who was a humane man, and looked upon the dark cell with as great disfavor as myself, determined to try another remedy, which he had before found very effective. This was called the "cold-water cure," which you may perhaps have heard of. Well, the cell was cleared of everything portable and the door and windows were securely barred and locked, only one small ventilator, about 8 inches square and close to the ceiling, remaining open. A hydrant was fixed to the water-main outside, after which I mounted a ladder, the nozzle of the hose under my left arm and out my head through the ventilator. The prisoner was roaring round the cell like a madman, raising every now and then to emit the most ear-piercing screams. I called to the poor wretch and informed him that I would give him exactly five minutes in which to stop his bellowing, after which if he still declined to be quiet, I should proceed with—

THE "COLD-WATER CURE."

He took not the slightest notice, but continued his scurrying and screaming until the allotted time was up. Then I gave a signal with my foot to the man outside, motioning him to turn on the water from the main. He staggered as the water struck him, but by a remarkable exertion of strength he recovered himself and still raved on.

This went on for half an hour, and all the time he kept up his incessant shouting, until I thought his throat would have cracked. Then he suddenly collapsed, threw up his hands, and fell forward on his face. We were in the room in a twinkling, for there was a foot of water in the cell and he might have been drowned. We soon had him on his feet, and found him utterly exhausted. For days he never spoke a word. The treatment was thoroughly effective, and, according to the doctor's report, no injury had been done to the man, which would hardly have been the case had we placed him in a dark cell. Curiously enough, he was afterward relieved, and still occupies a place in the prison where I administered to him the "cold-water cure."—London Tit-Bits.

OLDEST OF PREMIERS.

With the exception of Lord Palmerston who was over 70 when called to the position of Premier of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman takes office later in life than any other of his predecessors. Sir Henry is 69. Mr. Balfour was 54 when he took up the reins of power from the hands of the late Lord Salisbury. Sir Henry, who is a son of the late Sir James Campbell and added the name of Bannerman under the will of a maternal uncle, is one of the oldest members of Parliament. He entered the House as long ago as 1863.

Meek: "I saw, old chap, I'm in shocking bad luck. I want money badly, and I haven't the least idea where I can get it." Peck: "Well, I'm glad to hear that. I thought perhaps you had an idea you could borrow from me."

most important they have ever known from an individual was one of \$86,925. On several occasions gentlemen have called at the office and presented sums of money anonymously. In one case, when handing over bank-notes to the value of \$700, the donor said that he did so because he had been disgusted to witness

A HORSE BEING ILL-TREATED

by a cab-driver. He had gone straight off to the offices of the society there and then to make his donation. \$2,500 was given on another occasion under similar conditions.

Not infrequently they receive legacies or donations from people who make a stipulation that certain animals of theirs shall be looked after so long as they live. A gentleman in Jamaica recently left such a legacy, bargaining that all the animals upon his estate over there should be kept and looked after until they died.

The Hospital Sunday Fund has received generous support from many individuals. One gentleman recently contributed \$32,500, while another gives every year \$125 for every \$5 that is collected in any place of worship for the fund.—London Tit-Bits.

RINGS WITH SECRET LOCKET.

Pebbles Mounted for Sleeve Links and Other Jewelry Novelties.

Some men's gold signet rings have secret locket tops, and the same idea is applied to gold sleeve links, with oval tops opening in like manner, to hold a tiny photograph.

All sorts of odd links and knots are seen on fancy bracelets.

A hair-jar of crystal, of octagon form, has a cherub design on the silver top.

For unique effects that of wearing ancient jewels, mounted as pendants or charms, is gaining favor.

Toothbrush stands have the frame fitted at the top with glass caps, made to slide over the brushes they accommodate, as a means of protecting them from dust.

There is a fancy just now of having pebbles mounted, not as heirlooms, but for their beauty! Mounted in silver or gold, being duly polished, they may be made useful as sleeve links.

The narcissus is one of the prettiest designs seen on silver toilet sets, being a conventional arrangement in filling the space assigned with the natural form of flower and leaf.

For the debutante is an engagement book of pompadour design, or hand painted with rosebuds or forget-me-nots and finished with gold clasps and a pretty gold pencil attached by a slender chain.

Among the taking frivolities of the moment are the useful little trinkets in miniature form which, if not indispensable, are, as a whim of fashion, still worth while possessing for their beauty and grace.

A charming cross displays two emeralds alternating with a beautiful gold leaf in dull yellow, while another cross composed of pearls is finished with a group of light colored sapphires at each end of the cross.

The popularity of the old-fashioned locket, which is suspended from a necklace, is the occasion for the introduction of something new in this line, which has been seen in the shape of a golden ball locket worn as a charm on a jewel set bangle.

Dog collars are fashionable for evening wear in jet, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones. Rose quartz, pink lacincth cut crystals and mother of pearl are appropriate for young girls in collars, necklaces or beads. Also pale blue and pink bead crisscross collarettes.

Women who wear other than lace cuffs, as a combination of linen and lace have an interest in the revival of cuff links, which are of course of a variety of styles of the plain or decorative order, as conventional flowers with a pearl or diamond at the heart, or fancy knots of dull gold.

Sufferer: "Do you extract teeth without pain?" Dentist: "Not always. I sprained my wrist on one a couple of days ago, and it still hurts!"

my brows it looks out still with the clearness and high interest of youth.

NOTHING ESCAPES HIM.

He knew all about the intellectual revival in Ireland, and was only sorry it was producing so many poets, for poets are very little good. He had been pleased to find that his fellow Puritan, Mr. Bernard Shaw, thought rather highly of Shakespeare, in whom he himself had never discovered any satisfaction.

But besides all this interest in the affairs of the world, there seemed to hang over him that serene and distinguishing grace which the Middle Ages called sanctity and considered a thing to be worshipped. It was the grace of a long and absterious life, consistently devoted to one high aim.

For I see no reason to agree with the superficial critics who drew a sharp dividing line in his career and in the course of his thought. All the principles of his later teaching are to be seen illustrated in the two great imaginative works of his earlier manhood; and if there is any fault to be found with life so continuous and inspiring, I should seek it only in a rather remorseless consistency of reason.

But I should much rather leave it to others to point out weaknesses in so gracious and noble a personality.

FACTS ABOUT WORDS.

How Certain Terms Have Obtained Their Meanings.

"Expire" in its literal sense is breathing out. Inspiration and expiration together constitute respiration. Isaac Walton observed that "if the inspiring or expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly dies." The Romans spoke of "breathing out" the breath of life in stead of "dying," by way of euphemism, just as they said "Vixit" (he has lived), instead of "He is dead." In all languages the reluctance frankly to say "dead" or "die" appears. Hence such words or phrases as "pass away," "decease," "demise," "the departed," "defunct," "the late," "no more," "if anything should happen to me."

"Row" is one of the many words which are rising to respectability with advancing age. Todd's edition of Johnson's dictionary (1877) denounced it "as a very low expression." Since it appears to have been occasionally written "roue" about a century ago, some have wished to find its origin in the French "roue." Todd identifies it with the older "rouse," a drunken bout, big drinking glass, or big drink, in which sense that word several times occurs in Shakespeare. Hamlet observes that "the king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse." "Row" is supposed to be a false singular formed from "rouse," mistaken for a plural, as "pea" for "pease," "sherry" from "sherris," "cherry" from "cherris." But it seems simpler to explain "row" as short for "row-de-do," an excellent word for noise.

CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS.

The Chinese began by despising Europeans and ended by hating and fearing them, says an exchange. Their hatred has not been lessened by the Japanese victories over Russia, but their fear has been. It is manifest to them that the "foreign devils" are not invincible, and, therefore, are not so much to be dreaded. The Chinese do not love the Japanese, who have driven the Russians out of Manchuria only to take their place, to a certain extent. But unquestionably the Russian mishaps by sea and land have strengthened the anti-foreign sentiment. That sentiment finds expression in many ways. The boycott of American goods may be taken as a protest against harsh enforcement of the law for the exclusion of coolies. The recent murder of the American missionaries, the disturbances at Shanghai and the unfriendly attitude toward foreigners of different nationalities in all parts of the Empire are more serious and significant than the boycott. Europe and America do not seem so formidable as they did two years ago. The yellow man has a better opinion of himself and a poorer opinion of the Caucasian.

in the rescue, seized the reins, and, after a struggle, reduced the horse to a proper state of submission. The driver was naturally grateful for such timely assistance, and, turning to the stranger, said, "I don't know who you are, but I'd like to pay you in some way for your kindness; and so if you step into the carriage, I'll drive you home for nothing." The Emperor thanked the man graciously for his kind offer, but

DECLINED THE FREE DRIVE.

The Kaiser feels an amusing story of an experience of this kind some years ago, just before his accession to the throne. As a young man he loved to wander about Berlin incognito and get into conversation with some of his future subjects. On this particular occasion he was rambling after dark along the Konigsgratzer Strasse when he was overtaken by a stranger, who accosted him thus:

"Say, young man, I don't know your lingo but can you direct me to the Potsdam station?"

"With pleasure," was the unexpected answer, in English; and the Crown Prince took the man in tow, and, chatting gaily with him, escorted him to the entrance of the station.

"Well, stranger," said the American, at parting, "I guess you're the right sort, and," putting a mark in his hand, "I shall be proud if you'll drink my health."

The Emperor still treasures that coin and produces it proudly whenever he tells the story.

It was another tourist, an Englishman, who was walking one day last summer along the Regering's Gatan, Stockholm, when he overlook a tall, spectacled man.

RATHER SHABBILY ATTIRED.

and asked his way to the National Museum. The stranger, who, to the tourist's surprise, spoke English fairly well, offered himself as guide, and proved a most interesting companion. When the museum was reached, the tourist put his hand in his pocket and producing a coin was about to present it to his cicerone, when the latter, with a smile and a demure wave of the hand, said: "Thank you very much. It has been a great pleasure. I am the Crown Prince."

TOILETS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

Women Were Assiduous Devotees at Beauty's Shrine.

Women of ancient, luxurious Rome used to eat parsley as a mouth cleanser. Honey boiled in wine and aniseed was also a sweetener of the breath and pestile of myrtle were employed for the same purpose. Silver tongs and knives were employed in caring for the nails. No woman of social eminence cut her own finger-nails; those who had not skilled slaves employed barbers. Perfection in these respects was one of the thirty beauties attributed to Helen of Troy. Great pains were bestowed on the feet, for it was considered that the breeding was betrayed by them as easily as by the hands. They were always much in evidence, the sandals worn not hiding them. Long, tapering fingers were highly prized. Various kinds of herb decorations were employed to beautify the fingers. Pliny gives recipes for removing any undesired substance from the nails.

Asses' milk contributed to the whiteness of the woman's skin. It was sometimes poured into the bath and the whole body layed in it, and sometimes the hands and face were sponged with it from a silver basin, the soft linen towel completing the process. The hair was delicately scented and all kinds of washes and burnishes were applied to it. It took many slaves to bring the tresses into the classic hands or high pyramids which were the fashion at various times. Perfumes were not only applied to hair, hands, clothes, and the person generally, but pervaded the rooms, which were hung with garlands and decorated with blooms of many kinds. The dresses of Roman matrons were made brilliant with various processes of pressing and smoothing, machines being employed for the purpose.

ASTOR WILL IMPROVE IT

WILL SPEND \$1,000,000 ON HIS ESTATE OF HEVER CASTLE.

Henry VIII. Slept in Building—Said to Have Gone There to Visit Anne Boleyn.

Wm. Waldorf Astor has decided upon a plan for the restoration of the historic castle of Hever, which will have a tendency to restore to this property many of its traditional glories, says a London letter. Mr. Astor has kept his plans in connection with the improvements of the castle of Hever a profound secret, and it was not until he actually commenced the operations looking towards the improvement of the property that any of his ideas in this connection leaked out. Mr. Astor is best known as a large landed property owner in England by his estate at Cliveden. But if his plans for the revival of the castle of Hever do not make this estate begin to compare with that of Cliveden it is certain that the property will be improved until in its magnificence it surpasses even what it was back in the days of Anne Boleyn and King Henry VIII.

This new Astor estate is located in Kent, on the banks of the River Eden. Already the old bridge across the river has been removed preparatory to the building of a strong bridge with wide spans, broad-roadway, and steel frames. Among the other plans for the improvement may be mentioned the following:

Restoration of the castle to its ancient battlemented glories.

Building in ancient style a series of castle villages.

A model farm.

An Italian garden.

A lake of 45 acres.

An artesian well and a capacious reservoir.

Widening and changing the course of the River Eden.

A new public road three-quarters of a mile long.

A large power house for electric light, etc.

An extensive deer park.

USE HUNDREDS OF HORSES.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations undertaken by Mr. Astor may be gathered from the carting operations alone. The contract for these was given to a local man. This contractor had a score of horses of his own. They were all needed. He looked around for more, and secured the help and co-operation of local farmers. Altogether some hundred horses have been constantly engaged for two years past, and it is anticipated that as many more will be required for three years to come.

Historians will be most interested in the changes which Mr. Astor is making in the castle itself. One room called after Henry VIII.—in which the bluff old English King is declared to have slept while on a visit to Anne Boleyn—will be set apart for Mr. Astor himself, and the historic long gallery will be made the resting place of the masterpieces of many famous artists. Anne Boleyn's rooms will remain untenanted, Mr. Astor preferring to have them stand as they were when he came into possession of the property.

WILL BE A MODEL FARM.

Originally there were three farms on the estate. Two of these have disappeared. The remaining one has been so transformed and perfected that it is probably without an equal in the United Kingdom as a model farm. No money has been spared in the laying out and decorations of the property. Expensive oak has been introduced into the various cowsheds and piggeries. More than \$1,500 was expended in woodwork for a single outbuilding. The walls of the piggeries were treated with a mixture of new milk and cement, while chocolate and white tiles decorate the cowsheds. The dairy is exquisite. The floor of one of the departments is panelled with mosaic work that was made by Italian workmen, while a richly-carved fountain flows in the centre. A large tract of

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"LABBY" IN THE COMMONS

HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

Obstruction Not Known Then — Old Unwritten Rules Now Out of Use.

Henry Labouchere, who recently retired from the British House of Commons, gives interesting recollections as he first knew it.

When I was first returned to Parliament forty years ago, the rules of the House afforded ample opportunity for obstruction; but there was very little of it. We met at four o'clock. Questions were comparatively few, but if anyone wished to make himself particularly disagreeable, he put down a very long one, and insisted upon reading it out. If he was not satisfied with the reply he could make a speech and put himself in order by concluding with a motion of adjournment. But he seldom did. Anyone might move a motion on "going into Committee of Supply," and one motion did not preclude another. But although there was no closure, the debates on these motions rarely lasted beyond the dinner hour. On a dress debate it was agreed by the whips of the two parties when it was to end.

"OVERTIME" NOT GIVEN.

If anyone got up after the fixed hour, he was howled down impartially by both sides of the House. Occasionally a member persevered for a long time, but it was a point of honor not to allow a word to be heard and no speaker ever beat the House. If a member on any occasion greatly exceeded his welcome, he, too, was howled down, unless he were a man of great importance. But even the latter were often shouted down, if they abused the license accorded to them without reasonable cause. In great debates, unless there was any difficulty in reaching the time settled for the division, a humble and obscure member had not the faintest chance of catching the speaker's eye. That dignity was given a list of speakers by the whips of each party, and he hardly ever traveled out of it.

GROWTH OF OBSTRUCTION.

Obstruction became an habitual parliamentary weapon so soon as a few Irish under Mr. Parnell determined to ignore these unwritten laws. I by no means blame them, nor can anybody else, for when they had set the lead, both Liberals and Conservatives impartially followed it, when they were in opposition. Of course, many grounds were put forward for so doing. But the real reason has been that each party, when in opposition, has thought that it would benefit by the Ministry being unable to legislate, for at the end of a session the

LOST 'ON GRAND BANKS

DANGERS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE FISHERMEN.

The American Boats Suffer Through the Newfoundland Trouble.

Newfoundland's crusade against the American herring vessels engaged in that fishery on its western coast has hampered and delayed them greatly. Few of them this year will escape the terrible mid-winter storms which imperil their safety when running from that coast to their home ports, heavily laden as they are, in the height of this rigorous season. There are 50 or 60 sailing vessels in the herring trade this year, and each carries from six to ten men. When a craft is filled below hatches with frozen or salted herring she takes a deck load of barrels containing these fish in pickle, and thus laden makes for Boston or Gloucester. No other form of marine enterprise at this period of the year equals that voyage.

MANY FACILITIES.

The vessels have to negotiate a part of the ocean which is literally scourged by storms, and the facilities among the herring fleet are shocking. None of the vessels exceeds 100 tons, and, laden as they are, they float but a foot or two above the water, so that every sea when a storm arises, sweeps their decks from end to end. The water then freezes and coats each vessel thickly with crystal, especially about the bows. This added weight sags her down and thus increases her peril, so that long-handled wooden mallets have to be yielded industriously by the crew to beat off this coating. Often the men have to cover their heads with flannel cloths to prevent their faces from being cut by the freezing spindrift from above the bows, this precaution alone making it possible for them to look ahead.

LOADED WITH ICE.

In such weather not only are the decks and bulwarks coated, but the sails become as solid as iron plates and the ropes and halyards as stiff as rods. Very often the craft becomes unmanageable and a dire disaster ensues, the boat being engulfed with all hands. Or if an accident befalls her, like the breaking of a boom or spar, her plight is scarcely better, though she may contrive to make port, like a broken-winged bird. Frequently men are washed overboard from the decks of these tiny trawlers, whose hulls are scarcely better than platforms level with the waves. During the long and dreary nights the tired lookouts keeping watch on one of these vessels may doze for a moment and then a big sea boards her and sweeps the men off into the sea, never to rise again.

ACROBAT A CENTURY OLD

ENGLISH VETERAN NOW IN HIS HUNDREDTH YEAR.

Performed Before Three Sovereigns — Still Active in Spite of His Age.

Henry Johnson, of Grantham, who boasts that he is the oldest acrobat in England, entered on his hundredth year December 26th. In spite of his years he is as lithe and active as many a man 60 years his junior.

Johnson has lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns, and prides himself on the fact that he has performed before three of them—King William IV., Queen Victoria, and King Edward VII., when he was Prince of Wales. He is now quietly enjoying the evening of his life at Grantham, and he hopes to live for many years to come.

Johnson was born on Christmas day, 1816, at Norwich, but his recollection of his childhood is very hazy. He remembers that he was left an orphan at a very early age, and had a hard struggle to maintain himself. His elder brother wanted him to become a hostler, but his ambition had been fired by seeing a troupe of travelling acrobats, and he rejected the suggestion with scorn. He attained his ambition when still in his teens by becoming a tight-rope walker and an equestrian acrobat with a small travelling troupe.

BEFORE KING WILLIAM.

Johnson's first appearance with royalty was when he and Mullaba performed before King William IV. at Aylesbury, and the King was so pleased with them that he commanded them to appear before him at Buckingham Palace.

They travelled to London by coach, and the King rewarded them with fifty guineas each, and gave them a royal license to perform in any town, city or village in the United Kingdom. Later he performed before Queen Victoria at Windsor, and before King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) at Sandringham.

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY.

Johnson, in spite of his great age, is still in possession of all his faculties. He can walk about with the activity of a much younger man, and some time ago he made a bet that he would dance a hornpipe on a table. A few weeks ago he challenged a local horse dealer to a walking match, but although the horse dealer is twenty years his junior, he declined the match.

SOME QUAIN ANNIVERSARIES.

How Some People Celebrate Important Events in Their Lives.

A police-court is a strange place wherein to keep the anniversary of a

lous cowsheds and piggeries. More than \$1,500 was expended in woodwork for a single outbuilding. The walls of the pigsties were treated with a mixture of new milk and cement, while chocolate and white tiles decorate the cowsheds. The dairy is exquisite. The floor of one of the departments is panelled with mosaic work that was laid by Italian workmen, while a richly-carved fountain plays in the centre. A large tract of country is to be fashioned into a park for a deer run, and several of these animals are to be imported as soon as everything is ready for their reception. This park is to be enclosed by a wall of timber nine feet high, and will be well wooded.

TO SPEND A MILLION.

Some idea of the expense and the magnitude of the plans of Mr. Astor may be gathered from the fact that even the course of the Eden has been changed to suit him. Originally the castle site was somewhat low and the estate suffered severely from floods. In the future, however, the land will be safe from the sudden rising of the water.

It is not known how much Mr. Astor contemplates spending on this property, but judging from appearances the cost of the improvements alone will reach at least \$1,000,000.

ROOT OF THE VIOLET.

May be Useful as a Domestic Remedy in Country Practice.

Although this favorite little flower has given its name to one of the primitive colors, we must not imagine that the violet is always of a violet hue. It is often blue, purple, lilac or white.

The violet tricolor, indeed, is partly yellow, but then in common life this is called a heartsease. Botanically speaking, however, it is a violet. The flowers are formerly considered pectoral, useful in diseases of the chest, but the supposed virtues of the whole class of pectoral medicines have vanished before the severe medical criticism of the last fifty years, and at the present day the petals of the violet are never prescribed by educated practitioners.

The root of the violet, however, is an emetic, and may be useful as a domestic remedy in country practice. The dose is forty grains. The infusion of violets is one of the most delicate tests of the presence of acids and alkalies. The former changes its color to red, the latter to green. According to Lighthfoot, the Highland ladies of former times used the violet as a cosmetic, the old Gaelic receipt being:—"Anoint thy face with goat's milk, in which violets have been infused, and there is not a young prince on earth who will not be charmed with thy beauty."

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Its Horrors Painted by Archdeacon Colley.

A gruesome story was narrated by Archdeacon Colley at the meeting of the London (England) Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial.

He was himself, he said, an instance of an escape from premature burial. In his childish recollection, he remembered having leeches applied to his chest, and as a reward for his endurance was given two peals of bells, and playing with these one day he remembered them dropping from his hands and a pain shooting from the right ear to the left. He was laid in a coffin, and for two and a half days he was regarded as dead, till his nurse noticed a movement of his hand, and the doctor being called, he was restored to consciousness.

Only two years ago, the Archdeacon continued, a grave in his own parish was opened and proof was found of a body having been buried alive from the position of the bones. It was seen that the person had wrenched up the lid of the coffin and turned over on his left side.

"I am prepared to say," remarked Mr. Moulton, "that my wife is not what could be called a quarrelsome woman." "Indeed!" "I never knew her to quarrel in my life. She merely announces what she wants, and that's an end of the matter."

these unwritten laws. I by no means blame them, nor can anybody else, for when they had set the lead, both Liberals and Conservatives impartially followed it, when they were in opposition. Of course, many grounds were put forward for so doing. But the real reason has been that each party, when in opposition, has thought that it would benefit by the Ministry being unable to legislate, for, at the end of a session the Opposition M.P.'s could explain to their constituents that it had been a barren one, through the fault of the Ministry. By successive alterations of the rules obstruction of the old type has been rendered impossible.

Why is it, then, that less is done during a session, and that very few issues that are dealt with are fairly discussed? This is largely the consequence of the change that has taken place in the composition of the House itself. There are more members who are—I mean it in no invidious sense—professional politicians, and who talk, not only on some special subject that they have taken up, but upon all subjects. Their speeches are also often exceedingly long. When they rise to deliver them they treat the matter under discussion as though they were delivering a lecture to an assembly that knew nothing about it.

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

Mr. Labouchere deprecates the increase in the power of the executive, and the decrease in the control of Parliament over it, and expresses no surprise that people no longer regard the House of Commons as the great Council of the nation, but despise it.

Some twenty years ago there was a rule framed that no fresh business should be entered into after half-past twelve. What was the consequence? Almost inevitably the business on hand before that hour was continued over it to prevent new business being taken. I remember, one night that the next business was, for some reason or other, objected to by Lord Randolph Churchill and by me, and about half-past ten the debate then on seemed likely to last for two hours. We therefore agreed to talk for these two hours. Neither of us had the slightest interest in the bill then being discussed, or knew anything about it. We tossed up which should speak first, and then both went to the bill-office to get the bill. Lord Randolph lost the toss, and had to begin. He honestly did his hour and then I did mine. But I am sure that the House knew as little as to the real merits and demerits of the bill after we both had spoken as before.

SHORT-LIVED DOCTORS.

Insufficient Rest and Defective Nutrition.

The diseases which claim the most victims among physicians relatively to all males are gout and diabetes, and there is a high relative mortality from diseases of the nervous system, circulatory system and kidneys.

From the nature of his habits the physician is not subject to accidents, and though he is brought into contact with infection to a greater extent than other men, his preventive means are successful and his mortality from infection is very low. Freedom from prolonged muscular strains and high blood tension apparently saves him from arteriosclerosis, but suicide claims many, and so do the drug habits acquired by the nervously exhausted. It has been said that three-fourths of French morphine users are physicians.

The cause of the physician's early death is evidently the excessive nervous expenditure, insufficient rest and defective nutrition, inseparable from his calling, with its broken and restricted sleep, irregular hours of work, rest and meals, the worry when lives depend upon his judgment and the lack of a day of complete relaxation in each week. The physician who sees his patients every day in the week, month after month, and cannot learn to forget them when he goes home, merely burns the candle at both ends. He violates the law obeyed by every other animal, that there shall be short periods of moderate exertion interrupted by longer periods of rest when repairs are made. It is not too much work as a rule, but scattered work, which prevents rest.

scarcely better, though she may contrive to make port, like a broken-winged bird. Frequently men are washed overboard from the decks of these tiny trawlers, whose hulls are scarcely better than platforms level with the waves. During the long and dreary nights the tired lookouts keeping watch on one of these vessels may doze for a moment and then a big sea boards her and sweeps the men off into the sea, never to rise again. For clad as they are for such weather, it is impossible to keep aloft, and rescue is never thought of. They are a dark-devil class of men, these herring-fishers, and no neri! daunts them. About the Newfoundland coast great ice floes are usually forming and to get past these is no easy matter in frail wooden vessels, for a single stroke from one of these masses would destroy a modern warship as speedily as an enemy's ram. This is one of the greatest hazards of the voyage, and it has proved the ruin of more than one of the fleet.

BOATS LOST YEARLY.

In December, 1901, the Parkhurst vanished with eight hands, her whole crew, and the belief that she was struck by a floe and sunk at once. The Harvester met a similar fate the next season under like circumstances, it is believed. The Gloriana was wrecked on Red Island in February, 1902, and eight out of her ten men were victims with her, but the others told how she came to be driven on a lee shore when some of her gear gave way at a critical moment. So the list goes.

THE PERSISTENT GIPSIES.

Great Britain Cannot Get Rid of This Strange People.

"Such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt taverns and ale-houses, and no man wot from whence they come nor whither they go." So quaintly describes an old English statute against the Gipsies. Ever since the year 1530, says a writer in the London Standard, Great Britain has tried to get rid of this strange people without appreciable success. Every year or so some county is up in arms against them, yet they persist in returning, and apparently thrive under persecution.

The Gipsies are popularly supposed to come from Egypt, as their name indicates, but their origin is traced farther east than the land of the Nile. Wherever they come from, they are separate people a tribe quite by themselves.

They appeared in England about 1505, and twenty-six years later Henry VIII. ordered them to leave the country in sixteen days, taking all their goods with them. "An outlandish people," he called them. The act was ineffectual, and in 1562 Elizabeth framed a still more stringent law, and many were hanged. "But what numbers were executed," says one old writer, "yet notwithstanding, all would not prevail, but they wandered as before, uppe and downe."

They got into Scotland and became an intolerable nuisance. Both in that country and in England legislation proved quite ineffectual. The acts gradually fell into desuetude. Under George IV. all that was left of the ban against the Gipsies was the mild law that any person "telling fortunes shall be deemed a rogue and a vagabond."

"Gipsies are no longer a proscribed class," says a recent writer. "Probably the modern Gipsy does little evil beyond begging and petty theft, but his determination not to work is as strong as ever, and it seems curious that an industrial people like ours continues to tolerate a horde of professional idlers." How numerous the horde is may be gathered from the fact that the number who wintered in Surrey one year was estimated at ten thousand.

The language as well as the life of the Gipsy tribe has a tenacity of its own. Many of their words have taken firm hold in a half-slang, half-permissible way. Shaver is the Gipsy word for child. Pal is pure Gipsy. Coder means a man. Cutting up is Gipsy for quarrelling, and cove stands for "that fellow."

Mr. Youngblood: "What's Dotted those eggs eighteen minutes? Why, they needed only three!" Mrs. Youngblood: "Yes, dear, but the clock was fifteen minutes slow!"

he challenged a local horse dealer to a walking match, but although the horse dealer is twenty years his junior, he declined the match.

SOME QUAIN ANNIVERSARIES.

How Some People Celebrate Important Events in Their Lives.

A police-court is a strange place wherein to keep the anniversary of a golden wedding, yet it was chosen a week or so since by an elderly Irish-woman named Mann, who, on the anniversary of her fiftieth wedding-day, summoned her husband to appear at the Belfast Police-court on a charge of assault. The prisoner, whose fifty years' record of married life had up till then been blameless, was bound over.

"It was the anniversary of my losing an eye thirty-six years ago and when this comes round I generally get a drop too much," was the explanation vouchsafed by an elderly man when charged a few months since, at the Mansion House, London, with being drunk and incapable. The magistrate's sense of the ridiculous was obviously tickled, for he discharged the prisoner, advising him for the future to celebrate the anniversary of his ocular deprivation in a somewhat less Bacchic manner.

Brought to dire straits by the collapse of a company in which she had invested all her money, a poor woman, as a last resource, applied for help to a wealthy relative, from whose house in London she was, without his knowledge, turned away by an unfeeling servant, who soon afterwards died, literally from starvation, and this coming to the ears of her relation, together with a knowledge of her abortive appeal—conveyed to him in a letter discovered in her garret—he was so stricken with remorse that until the day of his death, some four years since, he never failed, on the anniversary of the poor woman's sad end, to dress himself in rags and, from sunrise to sunset, beg his bread.

From tragedy to comedy. One wet morning, twenty years back, a young fellow hurriedly crossing the King's Road, Brighton, England, slipped and fell in the mud. A gentleman who chanced to be on the spot ran to his assistance. A hearty exchange of sympathy and thanks led to better acquaintance, which resulted in the young man's ultimately marrying the other's daughter, since which auspicious event the happy husband, to mark a reward of his good fortune, has always, on the anniversary of his fortunate fall, given a dinner to a dozen bachelor friends, who are only allowed to table if invited in clothes debauched with mud.

A Parisian gentleman, when on a visit to England some years back, would have been drowned while bathing but for the prompt action of a young clerk, who happened to be on hand and effected his rescue. Gratitude prompted the Frenchman to take the young man into his business, where he rapidly rose until he is now in a post of trust and importance. Every year, however, on the anniversary of the day and hour of his master's narrow escape, he has to accompany that gentleman to the Seine, where the couple re-enact the episode of the rescue after which they adjourn to one of the leading restaurants and spend the remainder of the day in convivial friendship.

SEVEN GOOD RULES.

Here are the rules of conduct that Marshall Field adopted for his business. Never give a note. Never buy a share of stock on margin. Never borrow. Never heavily mortgage real or personal property.

Work always on a cash basis. Buy for cash and sell on short time. Hold customers to strict enforcement of their contracts.

The merchant who makes these rules his own and follows them conscientiously will never fail.

"Ah, sweetest," sighed a young man, kneeling at the feet of his dearest own, "dost thou know what of all things is nearest my heart?" "Really, I can't say," she sweetly replied; "but in this cold weather I should think it was a flannel shirt." She was too practical, and it broke the engagement.

The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish
the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's
Pills, just one pill each night.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50¢ per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type, in black type the rate will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

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Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

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visitors to London, to whom advice gratis
will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the
following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

Lady Strathcona has shown good sense as well as liberality in stipulating that all \$5,000 of the \$52,500 she has donated to Queen Alexandra's fund for the assistance of the unemployed shall be spent in providing for the emigration to the Canadian Northwest of farmers and agricultural laborers.

That Canada has the greatest railway system in the world is an achievement of which we may well be proud, and while the distances that build up the system may for the moment be a

per cent. in the gross and net receipts, of 30 per cent in the mileage, and 55 per cent in the capital employed.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Goderich Signal.

The true Imperial policy would be free trade within the empire, allowing the mother country and the colonies each to fix its own tariff with relation to foreign countries. If we are truly of one blood and kin, why should we penalize imports from England, Scotland or Ireland, from Australia or South Africa any more than Ontario would put a tariff on goods from Nova Scotia or Quebec?

Oshawa Vindicator.

The Globe says that when the vacancies in the Senate are filled there will be a Liberal majority of 23, and that it is no wonder the Tories want it abolished. The very idea that a legislative body should be made up of political partisans of either side appointed for life ought to cause a rebellion by both sides to put it out of business. The thing is the very opposite of representative Government. It is an eyesore.

Kingston Whig.

See what wondrous things the Whitney Government is doing! What? Did it not prosecute the plumbers, those wicked men who, in Toronto, entered into a vile conspiracy, to rob the people? No. The County Attorney did that splendid service without any aid from the Government.

Toronto Star.

Chairs, knives, and other missiles were hurled at officials who endeavored to take an inventory of a Paris church. This proceeding is evidently regarded in Paris with as much aversion as the practice of taking up a collection is regarded here.

Toronto Globe.

Here is a good specimen of the grim humor of the Russian revolutionists. Some of them recently apologized to the public for having assassinated a man by mistake, but they promised at the same time rectify the error by killing the right one.

Ottawa Citizen.

When we hear of the Americans proposing to approach Great Britain on the question of "stopping the desecration of Niagara Falls," a lurking suspicion regarding the bona fide aesthetic basis of the protest springs up in the Canadian mind. Visions of Alverstonian decisions are evoked by the knowledge that when United States people have a gold brick proposition ripe for favorable consideration they turn with a beautiful affectation of childlike confidence to Downing street.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BIRD JOURNEYS.

Small Animals Often Travel on the
Backs of Large Ones.

It has often been asked how small and weak birds manage to fly such

ONLY 1-50 OF A GRAIN

Fruit is good for you. Ripe figs are a splendid laxative to regulate the bowels. Prunes are good for stomach and liver. Orange juice is splendid for the nerves and sleeplessness. Apples heal the kidneys and increase the flow of urine. If apple juice be evaporated to a gray powder, 1-50 of a grain of this powder has the same action on the kidneys as half a pint of fresh apple juice. Two "Fruit-a-tives" tablets contain more than 1-50 of the medicinal part of apple juice, besides the healing, curative virtues of oranges, figs and prunes. More than that, "Fruit-a-tives" are concentrated and combined with tonics and antiseptics by a secret process which increases their powers over disease many times.

50c. a box.

At all druggists.

To Cure Scars.

Scars are often very ugly things and disagreeable marks when they exist in a prominent place on the skin. Probably nothing can remove a big scar the tissue of which has become fibrous and unyielding, but the following recipe, to be applied on lint and allowed to remain on the part for a little time daily, will effect an improvement in small scars and blemishes: Borax, one and a half ounces; salicylic acid, twelve grains; glycerin, three drams; rosewater, six ounces. Mix.

Dissembling.

"That man in there is a hypocrite," said Jackson as he left the drug store. "You mean the druggist?" "Yes. When I went in I interrupted him in the midst of compounding a prescription. I told him I wanted a two cent stamp, and he smiled as sweetly as if he was glad to see me."

A Girl and Her Money.

"Do you believe in marrying a girl for her money?" "Not as a general thing, but sometimes that's the only way you can get it away from her."

She Knew His Secret.

"Tell me honestly, now, Clara, did Harold confess his love last night?" "Confess! What do you think I am, a chief of police?"

New Holland scars made carefully

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some face and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. No names used without written consent. "I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest, skillful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.

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HAND GRENADES.

It Requires Nerve to Use Them as the
Bulgarians Do.

Reginald Wyon in his book on "The Balkans From Within" writes from the interior of a blockhouse on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier: "We are shown captured bombs, heavy cylinders used for blowing up buildings and the dreaded hand grenade, whose short fuse is calmly lighted by a burning cigarette and hurled among the attacking Turks. A man must indeed have nerves of iron to do this deed. Picture a devoted handful of men surrounded by an overwhelming force of Turks, slowly but surely drawing nearer. Now they are a hundred yards away, fifty yards—luckily they shoot abominably—but it is too far to put the weight with effect.

"They must wait, though here and there a bullet fired at random thins out the little band. A rush—now. See! One coolly lights the fuse and quickly hurls it at the foe. He must make no mistake, his aim must be correct and his arm strong. A slip at the moment

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877.
Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.
\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction for two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department all assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.
Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.,
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"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

WANT
A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR
NAPANEE.
To sell High Class Nursery Stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of New Specialties ever offered.
START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements. Liberal Pay. Handsome Free

way system in the world is an achievement of which we may well be proud, and while the distances that build up the system may for the moment be regarded as a general disadvantage, their aspect changes when they are seen as the raw material for a growing nation of wealth-producers. The London Bullionist has an appreciative sketch of the Canadian Pacific Railway which shows a growing regard for Canadian enterprise by British financial journals. Some of the figures quoted may be familiar in Canada, but the record is so satisfactory that it will bear repetition. Incorporated in February, 1881, the gross earnings of the road for the year ended for the year ended December 31, 1891 amounted to \$20,241,095, with net earnings of \$8,009,659 the mileage included in the tariff returns being then 5,776, and the capital \$65,000,000 ordinary stock and \$86,153,178 in bonds. Ten years later, the financial year having been changed to the end of June 30 the gross receipts were \$30,855,203, and the net profits \$12,109,375, on a mileage of 7,563, the capital being \$65,000,000 ordinary and \$31,171,000 4 per cent reference stock, with a bond issue of \$125,438,000—a growth of 50

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1. All Druggists

Small Animals Often Travel on the Backs of Large Ones.

It has often been asked how small and weak birds manage to fly such enormous distances when migrating. As a rule, however, small birds that have come very far across the sea have not flown, but have been blown over during violent gales, and many of them arrive on land in a half dead condition.

In fair weather small birds make long journeys successfully over considerable tracts of ocean, but the reason is that they are carried on the backs of the larger ones. When passing an autumn in Crete a writer asserts that he distinctly heard the twittering of small birds when flocks of sand cranes were passing overhead on their way to southern shores. On another occasion, when firing a gun, he saw three small birds rise from the dock and disappear again among the cranes. A native priest assured him that they came over from Europe with them, while it has been found that small birds, never before seen in certain parts, have been brought thither at times of migration.

Another cause is that small birds do not make their journeys in one flight. They generally rest during the day, searching for food, and thus proceed to their destination by easy stages.

THE PEARL WORKERS.

A Bethlehem Industry Which Is Five Hundred Years Old.

The chief industry of Bethlehem of Judaea is that of the mother-of-pearl workers.

The shells are brought from the Red sea and in the hands of native artisans are polished and carved, the larger into elaborate designs. The smaller are cut up for rosaries and crosses. The work is all done by hand, and the methods are amazingly primitive to a spectator from the home of steam and electric power. But the results are extraordinary. The largest shell we saw was carved in scenes from the birth of Christ, the agony in the garden and the crucifixion, and had the general effect of delicate frostwork. Under the magnifying glass every detail was seen to be perfect in outline and in finish. It was executed to order for a wealthy American and was to cost \$160.

About 150 people make a living by this industry, which is 500 years old. In the shops the workmen sit upon the floor, their benches in front of them. The air is full of whitish dust, and the light admitted by the single window and the open door is so dim that the exquisite tracery of the wrought shells is a mystery even before the visitor notes how few, simple and crude are the instruments employed.—Marion Harland in Lippincott's.

Needed Watching.
"Yes, I left the baby in charge of its grandparents."
"But who's watching the grandparents?"

Carried It Too Far.
"Are you satisfied, dear?" asked hubby, And wife replied: "No; I ain't. True, I married you to reform you— Now I've got to put up with a saint."

Thinking of His Mother.
Teacher—Why is a ship called "she?"
Bright Boy—Because it has a spanker.

Polite.
Though time and tide no man wait,
At least 'tis true of these
They don't insult him at the gate
And yell, "Step lively, please!"
—Puck.

One coolly lights the fuse and quickly hurls it at the foe. He must make no mistake, his aim must be correct and his arm strong. A slip at the moment of throwing means his and his comrades' lives instead of the Turks', for the fuse is very short. But he has thrown it well. The Turks see it coming and halt in blind fear.

"A deafening crash, screams and yells of anguish, and the Turks break and run, shot down by the triumphant insurgents. Down into the valleys they fly to the nearest village, where their officers, anxious to save themselves, a semblance of authority, order its massacre and pillage. And the next day we read of the extermination of another band."

CROWS HELP FOX HUNTERS

They Follow the Alert Birds When Reynard is Roaming.

For some reason crows have seated and mortal antipathy to foxes. As crows build their nests in trees, where no fox can climb, and as an adult crow can escape from any fox by flying, we cannot understand why all crows seek to harass and destroy every fox they see. But we know this to be a fact, as we have watched the performances of crows when foxes were near many times.

We have seen crows watch for running foxes on such occasions for hours at a time, and as soon as a fox emerged from the thick woods and let a crow get a glimpse of its body every bird would hover over the running beast

"Run Down System"

—The solid parts of our bodies are continually wasting away, and require to be repaired by medical substances, that restore the lost vitality. There are only two methods of building up the run down system. You can consult the physician, or commence treatment with Dr. Slocum's famous remedy, "PSYCHINE." In all probability "PSYCHINE" will be the best doctor, and the cheapest in the end. Scores of medical men advise its use in the worst cases of decline and weakness. It is an invaluable tonic, pleasant to the stomach, builds up the run down system, strengthens the nerves, sets the liver right, cures dizziness and headache, creates appetite, and is an all round family medicine, used by thousands of men, women and children in every part of the Dominion. Ask your druggist about it.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

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To sell High Class Nursery Stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of NEW SPECIALTIES ever offered.
START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements, Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Outfit. Territory Reserved.
WRITE FOR TERMS and Catalogue and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 4 times) and 50c for our HANDY SAW (just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood)).
STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO

and peck at it and scold it and show marked evidence of a bitter hatred. Several fox hunters whom we know make a practice of following the alert crows when the foxes are roaming across back lots, claiming that the birds are fully as reliable as hounds and less trouble to maintain.

THE AMBER HARVEST.

Work of the Waders and the Divers of the Baltic Sea.

The poor people who earn a precarious livelihood by gathering amber on the shores of the Baltic sea work only in the roughest weather. When the wind blows in from the sea, as it often does with terrific violence, the bowlders are tossed and tumbled at the bottom and great quantities of sea wrack are washed up on the beach. This is the harvest of the waders, for hidden in the roots and branches of the seaweed lumps of the precious gum may be found.

In other parts of the coast divers go crawling on the bottom of the sea for the lumps of amber hidden in seaweed and under rocks. It is believed that once a great pine forest flourished here where the great billows roll and that amber is the gum exuded from the trees, of which not a vestige remains.

The finds are very variable. The largest piece known, weighing eighteen pounds, is in the Royal museum in Berlin. The usual finds range from lumps as big as a man's head to particles like grains of sand. The larger pieces are found jammed in rocks or in tangles of marine vegetation. Divers work from four to five hours a day in all seasons, except when the sea is blocked with ice. The work is so arduous that they are bathed in perspiration even in the coldest weather. For all their grinding toil the Samland natives are happy in their way and increase and multiply as in more favored regions of the earth.

A SPECIAL SENSE.

That Which Unerringly Directs a Shark to Carrion.

It is a curious thing and, so far as present knowledge goes, quite inexplicable how a shark seems to have an unerring perception of the presence of carrion. By virtue of what sense does he know that at a distance of perhaps a couple of miles there is food to be had for the picking up? It can hardly be sight, and to say that it is the sense of smell presupposes an olfactory apparatus of such marvelous delicacy that one good whiff from an average "harness cask" would surely burst the machinery for good and all. And yet our shark will bolt a goodly lump of the gamiest salt pork without so much as a wink. No, it cannot be his nose which leads him.

Now a theory has been put forward by naturalists that the shark possesses, in common with the Andes condor, a special sense, or instinct, which is denied to cleaner feeding animals. The naturalist cannot explain this sense. He confesses, in fact, that he knows nothing about it. But he can give it a name. He calls it the "carrion sense," and with that name, which, of course, explains nothing at all, expects us to be satisfied.

BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve it is necessary that hog raisers adhere to the class of animals most suited to the requirements of the British market.

In the production of hogs of the lard type Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago Stock Yards and to western cattle feeding centers afford ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on the undigested corn left by steers. These hogs constituting a by-product of cattle feeding are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way but a large proportion of them have at least advantage of cheap corn, than which, there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hogs, as some talk of doing, because they feel they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides.

It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lumpy growthy pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offal.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the cost which hogs fit for market can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general condition the production costs in the neighborhood of five dollars per hundred pounds on an average. In summer under favorable conditions the cost may be somewhat lessened but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production the cost will vary according to the character of the animals fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder.

Taking one year with another the Canadian farmer on good land who understands crop growing and hog raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, man gels, sugar beets and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog feed per acre. In other words he will manage his operations in such a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and in so doing will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

Hates to Go Home.

The lover can't help showing
The old hat's getting on

The Tramp.

The curse of the man who will not work has always been with us. In Henry VIII's reign he was not allowed to beg the bread that belonged to honest folk, for a statute was made by which the old and impotent were granted licenses to beg, and any one found begging without one was soundly flogged and sent home to his own parish. In this way as many as a hundred in one day in Elizabeth's time were sent "back to the land." The begging license seems to work well enough abroad, where the row of authorized beggars is a familiar sight outside every church and where the halt and maimed are seldom seen anywhere else. The rise of the vagrant in England no doubt took place after the destruction of the monasteries and before any other relief giving body took their place.—London Chronicle.

No Harm Done.

The customer at the five cent lunch counter, with some exertion, had dug a spoonful from the contents of the side dish.

"Waiter," he said, "this tastes different somehow from the mashed potatoes I usually get here."

"It is different," said the waiter, inspecting it. "It's the chunk of putty for a broken window pane that the old man has been making a fuss about for the last ten minutes. He'll be glad to get it back. Thanks."

The Origin of a Familiar Saying.

When Aurelius Paulus, the Roman consul, desired a divorce from his wife some friends reasoning with him asked: "Is she not beautiful and virtuous and of noble family and great wealth? What fault, then, can you find with her?"

And the consul stooped down, unfasting his shoe, and, showing it to them, answered: "Is it not of fine material? Is it not well made? Does it not appear to fit excellently? Yet none of you knows where it pinches me."

Milton's Works.

Milton regarded the "Paradise Regained" as infinitely superior to the "Paradise Lost" and once expressed great surprise that any one should entertain a contrary opinion. He said that of all his works the poem "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity" was his best. It was his earliest, being written in 1629, when he was twenty-one years of age.

Indisputable.

Mabel—But, papa, I know that he must have money. He doesn't attempt to conceal it. Papa—That settles it. He hasn't any.

Trouble.

The fellow who "borrows trouble" always has on hand enough to start a gloom factory. Try lending it for awhile.

Patience is the support of weakness; impatience is the ruin of strength.—Colton.

A SELFISH MAN.

The Prayer He Addressed to the Throne of Mercy.

The following example of a quaint and selfish prayer does not come from the liturgy; it is from "Glimpses of Ancient Hackney." "O Lord, thou knowest that I have nine estates in the city of London and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex. I beseech thee to preserve the two coun-

Save Dollars Every Week

—BY GOING TO—

S. BOND & CO.'S FRIDAY BARGAIN SALES.

You will save from 10 to 30 per cent. over any other store in the Province. These prices are good on Fridays only.

Here are a few of our prices for Friday:—

Coal Oil, 13c. a gallon.

Corn, 6c. a can.

Napoleon, 8c. a plug.

Cotton, 1 yard wide, 5c.

Peas, 5c. a can.

Tomatoes, 7c. a can.

Briar, 9c. a plug—3 for 25c.

Wrapperette, 1 yd. wide, 8c.

Flannelettes, from 4c. per yard, up.

These sales will continue every Friday until further notice.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL FARM PRODUCE.

S. BOND & CO.'S GENERAL STORE, ODESSA

Frequently a party of explorers in the valleys of Arizona will come upon sealed jars of burned bone dust.

Flowers In the Shade.

It is not unusual to hear a complaint that one's yard has no sun, and therefore flowers cannot be raised. But there are a large number of flowers that prefer shade to sunshine in summer. The begonia is of this class. Those who have north walls or fences may have great beauty during the summer by setting out the different kinds of begonias. Even the gloxinia, the achimenes and similar hothouse plants

bloom splendidly throughout the summer season when grown on the north side of walls.

Keppel's Recipe For Health.

Meeting me in a bitter east wind one day in Piccadilly on his way to church, Keppel asked how Mr. Gladstone was. I told him he was very ill. "Ah," he said, "he is overnursed. If he would do as I do, climb up eighty steps, have a cold bath every day and sleep with his window always open, he would never be ill."—Memoir of Sir Henry Keppel.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE THE WORLD'S BIG WORRY

GET ON TO THE TRAIL OF NINETY-NINE OF EVERY HUNDRED OF OUR EARTHLY ILLS AND YOU CAN TRACE THEM BACK TO THE STOMACH.—YOU CAN BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES FOREVER WITH

Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets

Doesn't it stand to reason that nature herself has in herself a cure for our ills—and doesn't it stand to reason that nature rebels at many of the nauseous so called remedies, that pass as cures for stomach ailments?—Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets are nature's cure in very deed, because they're purely vegetable and are extracted from one of the most luscious fruits that grows—and what a boon they have proved themselves to be, is best expressed in the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials that could be printed

here—and which will be produced if you're a bit credulous.

How is your stomach affected?—Do you have sour stomach—distress after eating—weight on the stomach—wind on the stomach—Loss of appetite—dizziness—nausea—sick headache and other uncomfortable derangements?—the first tablet will give you relief and persistence will cure—and there's no case of stomach trouble so stubborn as to baffle Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets.

35 cents a box at all Druggist and medicine dealers.

USE DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT for SKIN ERUPTIONS 35c

USE DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS for CONSTIPATION 10c

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Don't Neglect A Cough

Many a case of chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and even dreaded Consumption itself, may be traced directly to "only a cough." When the first cold comes, start in on

Hates to Go Home.

The lover can't help showing
The girl he's calling on
That when he's slow in going
He's positively "gone."

Swindle.

"What kind of a business does he run?"

"Oh, some sort of a get tainted quick scheme."

So Many.

"'Tis system," says the millionaire,
"That always brings success."
But just which system he prefers
He leaves us all to guess.

Toughness of the Ant.

Ants are really very long lived, considering their minuteness. Janet had two queens under observation for ten years, and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant pets lived into her fifteenth year. Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen, they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that ants are practically proof against drowning. They can live for long periods without food. In one case the last lasted nearly nine months before the ant starved to death.

Dice From Billiard Balls.

"What becomes of the wornout billiard balls?" said an idler in a billiard room.

"Well," the man at the desk replied, "when a ball is only a little off it is sent to the factory to be trued up. We get our balls trued up until they become too small for use. Then we sell them at so much per ounce."

"After their sale they are carved into various small trinkets, but in the main they are made into dice. Of the forty or fifty balls rolling and clicking busily here this evening it is safe to say that 90 per cent of them a few years hence will be working just as hard in the form of dice."

Curious Astronomical Calculation.

A European astronomer has recently made some remarkable calculations. He figures that if all the living representatives of the human race were strung out in space and separated from each other by intervals of a mile the line would only reach one-third of the distance to the planet Neptune. If separated by distances as great as that between London and Constantinople the line would only reach halfway to the nearest star.

His First Intimation.

"How did you find out you could draw?" inquired the admirer of the celebrated illustrator.

"By the marks I received in school for the excellence and fidelity of my work," replied the eminent one. "My work was a caricature of my beloved teacher on the blackboard, and the marks came from the teacher's cane."

In Blossom.

Clara—Fred's mother called on me shortly after our engagement. She says he is the flower of the family. Maude—I guess that's right. His Uncle John says he is a blooming idiot.

The Angel.

Miss Budd (to famous pianist)—That music was truly divine, monsieur.

"Ah, mamsele, zat is indeed praise, for who but an angel would know divine music?"

have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex. I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquake, and, as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills and make all my debtors good men. Give prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it, and, as thou hast said the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion which will be mine on the death of that profligate young man, Sir J. L. Keep my friends from sinking and preserve me from thieves and housebreakers and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property night or day."

THE CHINESE MOTHER.

She is Steadfast in Affection For Her Children.

The Chinese mother is very fond of her children. She is happy in their company and spends much time caring for them. In a Chinese family the birth of a child is a greater event than with other orientals. Long before the child is born the mother performs rites and ceremonies to propitiate the gods that her child may be a boy. After birth the little fellow is wrapped in old rags and in winter is sometimes put in a bag of sand sewed close around its neck to keep the little one warm. Great rejoicing follows the birth if the child is a boy; otherwise there is an air of chastened disappointment. But good Chinese parents make the best of their little lassies, becoming very fond and even proud of them. I have known more than one Chinese father to exhibit his toddling wee girl for approval, though always with the customary national verbal deprecation of what belongs to one. Indeed, this evidence of excessive courtesy may be found everywhere in this strange land. It is good form to vilify what is mine and laud what is thine. "My good for nothing family are all still troubling the earth with their presence. How is your honorable family?"—Pilgrim.

MUMMIES.

Some That Do Not Come From the Tombs of the East.

Many persons who have an interest in archaeology will be surprised to know that all the mummies to be seen in museums have not been taken from faraway tombs in Egypt or other eastern lands. Well preserved mummies have occasionally been taken from the ruins of the cliff dwellers in the mountain canyons of Arizona and in New Mexico and southern California. These mummies, though very poor specimens of the mummifying art, are considered great treasures by scientists, because they give the anthropologist a vague idea of the strange people who had the earliest civilization on the American continent. The best of them are almost entirely ignorant of who the Aztecs and Toltecs were, how they looked and lived and why they have been so entirely obliterated from the face of the earth.

The reason for this ignorance is found in the fact that no satisfactory remains of the dead Aztecs have been found. These people were cremationists, and they probably buried household effects with the dead, leaving little or nothing for the scientist to build a theory upon.

chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and even dreaded Consumption itself, may be traced directly to "only a cough." When the first cold comes, start in on

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

IT CURES COUGHS — heals the inflamed surfaces — strengthens weak throats — puts the lungs in the strongest possible condition to resist the trying effects of a Canadian winter.

25c. bottle

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

SOUVENIR RANGES

are famous for

their superior cooking qualities and simple construction

A **SOUVENIR RANGE** is all that a first class range should be:

Duplex Grates, Aerated oven, Locked tops, Direct Draft Damper, and special Fire Box all combine in making

SOUVENIR RANGES
the best on the market

A TIME AND COAL SAVER · USED
IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HOMES

The Gurney, Tilden Company
Manufacturers Limited
Hamilton Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. We have Souvenir Ranges on view.

BOYLE & SON, Agents.

We Will Buy

You a Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Croup	Gout
Abcesses—Anemia	Diarrhea	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Dyspepsia	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	Eczema	Leucorrhea
Bowel Troubles	Fever—Gall Stones	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds		Piles—Quincy
Consumption		Rheumatism
Contagious Diseases		Scrofula—Syphilis
Cancer—Catarrh		Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea		Tuberculosis
Dyspepsia—Dandruff		Tumors—Ulcers
Eczema—Erysipelas		Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases
Pleurisy, inflammation or abscess—lung or pelvis
Sore throat—usually indicate a germ attack
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 455-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....
A B D.....
1 2 3 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

THE DANDELION.

It Adapts Itself to All Soils and Climates of the Earth.

The dandelion belongs to the largest, oldest and most widely diffused order of plants. While other orders of plants have died out and become mere fossil remains in the rocks, this order has survived the geological changes of many different periods on account of its power of adapting itself to those changes. And these changes in their turn have only made it better suited for all the varied soils and climates of the earth at the present day.

We find members of this order in every part of the globe, in places as far apart from each other as they can be. It is the prevailing and dominant order of vegetable life, the most highly finished and the most successful family of plants. And the dandelion is one of the most perfect forms belonging to it.

It is the head and crown of the vegetable kingdom, as man is the head and crown of the animal creation, and it is curious how this highest type of plant is always found only where man, the highest type of animal life, is found and where he dwells and cultivates the soil. It is never found apart from him. It follows him wherever he goes—to America, Australia and New Zealand—and there in the new home it becomes a silent but eloquent reminder of the dear old land he may never see again.—Exchange.

THE TWO NEPHEWS.

A Fable That Points a Moral With a Large Grain of Truth.

There was once a Rich and Stingy old Bachelor who had Two Nephews. And one, being a Hypocrite, said in his Heart: "All men are Mortal, and this One must Die some time, although un-

fortunately his Doctor understands his Case. So I will Pretend to Love my Uncle and Bear with him and Tend him with Great Care and Tender Assiduity." But the Other Nephew, who was blunt and Honest in his Feelings, said to All Whom it Did not Concern: "Why should I pretend to Care for My Uncle when I Don't and Play the Hypocrite? He cannot but Respect my Independence the More then than if I Fawned upon him."

One day the Uncle died when it Suddenly occurred to him that he was Spending too much Breath. To the Nephew who Was a Hypocrite he left his Fortune, and to the One who Did not Conceal his Real feeling he Left his Regards.

Moral.—Most people like to be Flattered, because Human Nature is Built that Way, and the People who give Real Money to Folks who say Right out what they Think about them are only to be Found in Highly Moral Story Books.

Most Costly Carriage.

Originally costing something more than \$5,000, the lord mayor's coach, still used in the annual procession, has probably had more money expended upon it than any horse drawn vehicle in the world. It is something like 150 years old, and in that time more than \$100,000 has been spent in refurbishing it for the sole occasion when it is made use of each year. A more modern coach could be had for the sum of five years' repairs, but a new coach would never seem the same to the London public who line the Strand on the occasion of the November parade. It is probable that the lord mayor of a century hence will ride in the same equipage, though, like the Irishman's knife, it has been repaired so often that practically nothing of the original coach remains.

Justice to Come.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Council met at 9:30 a.m., all the members present; Warden presiding. Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From E. O. Clark, Odessa, asking for a hearing before the Council, re road machinery, was filed.

From County Registrar, asking for further orders respecting the abstract indexes for the Villages of Camden East, Enterprise and Centreville.

On motion consent was given to the Registrar to go on with the work in the Villages of Centreville and Enterprise.

From U. M. Wilson, asking the Council to appoint a committee to work with a committee to be formed to organize an "old boys' re-union for this county. Filed.

ACCOUNTS.

Wm. Templeton, \$50.00, paid. Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hall, that Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., be appointed Trustee for the Town of Napanea.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mr. Paul, that Mr. J. R. Fraser be appointed Trustee for the Town of Napanea.

On motion the above motions were laid on the table for later consideration.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mr. Miller, that Mr. Allan Oliver be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1906. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Paul, that Mr. E. O. Clark be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1906. Carried.

Mr. Creighton asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Bogart, Creighton, Miller, 3.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bryden, Clyde, Hall, Martin, Woods, Paul, 7.

Moved by Mr. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Woods, that Mr. J. W. Hall be appointed a member of the Board of Audit for 1906. Carried.

A representative was heard in the interests of the Sawyer-Massey road making machinery.

Mr. E. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons, addressed the Council respecting a house of refuge. He stated that the statute made it obligatory that each county should provide such an institution. Nearly all the counties of Ontario have fallen into line, and have either erected such houses of refuge, or have taken steps to proceed as once. Lennox and Addington is now the only county that has not conformed to the provisions of the act. The Government grant for the erection of a house of refuge is \$4,000, which is given without any restrictions, excepting that the site and some minor particulars, including 25 acres of land, are subject to the approval of the department.

Mr. Smith put the case clearly and kindly, but reminded the Council that the act was obligatory, and that it would be unfair should the Government make an exception in the case of this county. Every county that had built a house for the poor, was well pleased with the results.

Mr. Martin stated that the Minister, Mr. Hanna, had promised the deputation from this county that waited on him, that this County would not be asked to erect a house of refuge, so long as our poor were well cared for. This was corroborated by the other members of the delegation.

Council adjourned till 2 p.m.

Council resumed at 2 p.m.

Mr. Hartman, Odessa, was heard. He offered to sell his stone crusher to the County, or rent and operate it. He would furnish the outfit for \$20.00 a week up to threshing time, or for the whole season, \$18.00 per week, the County to furnish the fuel.

ACCOUNTS.

Irvine Parks, County treasurer, \$5.75, paid. W. G. Wilson, Commissioner, \$14.25, paid. J. R. Dafoe, \$7.00, paid.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the resolution appointing a school trustee be laid over until to-morrow morning. Carried.

Judge Madden addressed the Council on behalf of a renewal of the annual grant to Kingston General Hospital.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Martin, that a grant of \$500 be made to Kingston General Hospital. Carried.

The Auditors' report was presented and referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Paul gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a by-law to

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Mr. Clyde, that the following grants be made to the Farmers' Institutes of the

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probable or patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific publication. Terms, \$3 a year. Four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 111 St. Washington, D. C.

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Vapo-Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for chest diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or suffering from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

A Vapo-Cresolene bottle contains a bottle of cresolene \$1.00, and for free illustrated booklet, LUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York, Agents, 111 St. Washington, Montreal, Canada.



The Best Hair Tonic

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS



Mrs. R. J. Ego, Ardara, Ont., Says:
"When baby was seven months old she got very ill with indigestion and constipation, and kept getting worse, until doctors had no hopes for her recovery; all medicines failed to do any good. I received a sample package of Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets. I had not much faith in them, as I had tried so much, but concluded to try them. We gave her one-half one Tablet, and that day we noticed a change for the better. I at once sent for a box; we used them, and the result was most astonishing. We used five boxes, and baby has been a well child for some months, and is fat, hardy and cheerful. I do not feel safe without them. I cannot speak too highly of what I know has saved my baby's life, and I wish all mothers whose babies suffer as mine was, to try them. Enclosed please find \$1 and for which please mail to my address 5 packages."

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It tones up, invigorates, strengthens the hair-bulbs. The hair grows faster, thicker; stops falling out; does not split at the ends. Tested and tried for half a century. For the hair and mustache, make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.
Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc., stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening, from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. 25c per package—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish our dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter. DOUGLAS & CO., Nanapan, Ont., Can. Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time.		No. 28		Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.	
Bannockburn and Tamworth to Nanapan and Deseronto.					
Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.
Bannockburn	0	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Allans	1	6:00	6:15	1:40	1:55
Queensboro	2	6:15	6:30	1:55	2:10
Bridge water	3	6:30	6:45	2:10	2:25
Tweed	4	6:45	6:59	2:25	2:40
Tweed	5	7:00	7:15	2:40	2:55
Stoco	6	7:15	7:30	2:55	3:10
Larkins	7	7:30	7:45	3:10	3:25
Marlbank	8	7:45	8:00	3:25	3:40
Ericksville	9	7:55	8:15	3:35	3:55
Tamworth	10	8:10	8:19	3:50	4:15
Widened	11	8:25	9:35	4:05	4:35
Enterprise	12	8:40	9:50	4:20	4:35
Mudlake Bridge	13	8:55	9:59	4:35	4:47
Moscow	14	9:10	10:10	4:50	5:00
Galbraith	15	9:25	10:20	5:05	5:15
Yarker	16	9:40	10:40	5:20	5:30
Yarker	17	9:55	10:10	5:35	5:45
Camden East	18	10:10	10:25	5:50	5:58
Thomson's Mills	19	10:25	10:40	6:05	6:15
Newburgh	20	10:40	10:55	6:20	6:28
Strathcona	21	10:55	11:10	6:35	6:45
Nanapan	22	11:10	11:20	6:50	6:55
Deseronto	23	11:25	11:35	7:05	7:15
Deseronto and Nanapan to Tamworth and Bannockburn.					
Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Arr Nanapan	1	7:00	7:10	12:35	12:45
Lve Nanapan	2	7:10	7:20	12:45	12:55
Strathcona	3	7:25	7:35	12:55	1:10
Newburgh	4	7:40	7:50	1:10	1:25
Thomson's Mills	5	7:55	8:05	1:25	1:40
Camden East	6	8:10	8:20	1:40	1:55
Arr Yarker	7	8:25	8:35	1:55	2:10
Lve Yarker	8	8:40	8:50	2:10	2:25
Galbraith	9	8:55	9:05	2:25	2:40
Moscow	10	9:10	9:20	2:40	2:55
Mudlake Bridge	11	9:25	9:35	2:55	3:10
Enterprise	12	9:40	9:50	3:10	3:25
Wilson	13	9:55	10:05	3:25	3:40
Tamworth	14	10:10	10:19	3:40	3:48
Ericksville	15	10:25	10:35	3:55	4:05
Marlbank	16	10:40	10:50	4:10	4:20
Larkins	17	10:55	11:05	4:25	4:35
Stoco	18	11:10	11:20	4:40	4:50
Arr Tweed	19	11:25	11:35	4:55	5:05
Bridge water	20	11:40	11:50	5:10	5:20
Queensboro	21	11:55	12:05	5:25	5:35
Allans	22	12:10	12:20	5:40	5:50
Arr Bannockburn	23	12:25	12:40	6:00	6:10
Kingston and Sydenham to Nanapan and Deseronto.					
Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G.T. & J. Junction	1	6:00	6:15	1:40	1:55
Glennville	2	6:15	6:30	1:55	2:10
Murvale	3	6:30	6:45	2:10	2:25
Arr Harrowsmith	4	6:45	6:59	2:25	2:40
Sydenham	5	7:00	7:15	2:40	2:55
Harrowsmith	6	7:15	7:30	2:55	3:10
Frontenac	7	7:30	7:45	3:10	3:25
Yarker	8	7:45	8:00	3:25	3:40
Camden East	9	8:00	8:15	3:40	3:55
Thomson's Mills	10	8:15	8:30	3:55	4:10
Newburgh	11	8:30	8:45	4:10	4:25
Strathcona	12	8:45	9:00	4:25	4:40
Nanapan	13	9:00	9:15	4:40	4:55
Nanapan West End	14	9:15	9:30	4:55	5:10
Deseronto	15	9:30	9:45	5:10	5:25
Deseronto and Nanapan to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Arr Nanapan	1	7:00	7:10	12:35	12:45
Lve Nanapan	2	7:10	7:20	12:45	12:55
Strathcona	3	7:25	7:35	12:55	1:10
Newburgh	4	7:40	7:50	1:10	1:25
Thomson's Mills	5	7:55	8:05	1:25	1:40
Camden East	6	8:10	8:20	1:40	1:55
Arr Yarker	7	8:25	8:35	1:55	2:10
Lve Yarker	8	8:40	8:50	2:10	2:25
Frontenac	9	8:55	9:05	2:25	2:40
Arr Harrowsmith	10	9:10	9:20	2:40	2:55
Wilson	11	9:25	9:35	2:55	3:10
Lve Harrowsmith	12	9:40	9:50	3:10	3:25
Murvale	13	9:55	10:05	3:25	3:40
Glennville	14	10:10	10:20	3:40	3:55
G.T. & J. Junction	15	10:25	10:35	3:55	4:10
Arr Kingston	16	10:40	10:50	4:10	4:20

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.			
NANAPAN TO DESERONTO and PICTON.		PICTON TO DESERONTO and NANAPAN.	
TRAINS	STEAMERS	STEAMERS	TRAINS
Leave Nanapan	Leave Deseronto	Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto
7:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 8:55 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
7:30 " 8:05 "	7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 " 9:05 "	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 " 10:05 "	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30 " 11:05 "	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 " 12:05 "	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
12:30 " 1:05 "	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30 " 2:05 "	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:30 " 3:05 "	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 " 4:05 "	3:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
4:30 " 5:05 "	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 " 6:05 "	5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 " 7:05 "	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.

must breathe or that his food must digest he would have no time to do anything else, and if by chance he should forget to keep his heart going or his lungs in operation he would fall dead on the spot.

Doomed.

"Emily, if William today asks you to marry him you must tell him to speak to me."

"Yes, mamma. But if he does not?"

"Then tell him I want to speak to him."

Can it be true, as is so constantly affirmed, that there is no sex in souls? I doubt it exceedingly.—Coleridge.

General Hamilton's Orders.

In the Boer war one of the columns, half Canadian and half regular, under General Ian Hamilton, became so notorious for looting that the soldiers were nicknamed "the Thousand Thieves." Consequently General Hamilton reviewed them one day in a small village near Bloemfontein, says the writer of "Some South African Reminiscences," for the purpose of warning them against any future depredations.

The column had just drawn up and was waiting for the general to begin the review when a ragged rooster ran out from a hut and across the front of the line. Suddenly a private left the line and ran after the rooster.

"Halt!" shouted Hamilton.

The soldier ran on. He soon overtook the rooster and turned back, wringing the neck of the fowl. As he passed the general he noted the fierce scowl on his face. The soldier, an Irish Canadian, was not easily daunted, but this time he temporized. Throwing the defunct rooster at the feet of the general, he said, "There, now; I'll tache ye t' halt whin the general says so!"

At which the column roared with laughter, and even the general smiled, and the soldier got only two days' imprisonment for one of the most barefaced breaches of discipline in the records of the army.

Freezing Food Before Eating.

In nearly all parts of the arctic regions food is frozen not only for purposes of preservation, but also to increase, as the natives believe, its nutritive properties. Their fish and seal flesh are frozen and eaten in thin slices, cut off by ax or knife. Seal flesh, half decomposed and then frozen, is one of the Eskimos' greatest delicacies. Walrus liver, too, when frozen is held to possess great sustaining power, and it is considered that cooking deprives it of its delicacy of flavor. The natives of the Titticaca basin, in Peru, who inhabit a district 12,000 feet above the sea, prepare their potatoes by soaking them in water, then freezing them, then steeping them in water and mashing them to remove the soluble matter. After this they are dried and become an article of food. They will then keep any length of time and are extremely convenient for carrying on long journeys. The oka, another vegetable of the district, is prepared in the same way.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Tale of Johnnie.

Johnnie lit a cigarette,
Up near old Nantucket;
Johnnie dropped his burning match
In a powder bucket.
This is all I have to tell
Of this little story;
Johnnie took the alrship route—
glory.

to
straight
called

A Heartless Parent.

CAMDEN EAST.

The funeral of the late Mr. John H. not took place at St. Luke's church, Camden East, Thursday, February 1st. The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe conducted the service and preached a sermon based on Rev. XXI verse 16 setting forth man's duty to himself, his neighbor and his God. The organist and choir rendered the musical portion of the service well. The congregation was a very large one. The Masses took charge of the body acting as pall bearers. Mr. Hinch's sudden death has created great sympathy for his widow and children and filling a prominent position his loss will be felt and regretted by the public at large.

EAGLE HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Report for January.

Names in order of merit.

IV Reader—Pearl Ready, Katie Marquardt.

III Reader—Leslie Fox, Norris Ready, Arthur Ready and Stanley Fox (equal) Hazel Irvine.

II Reader—Henry Armstrong, Paul Villinoff, Gordon Petterfer, Jimmy Marquardt, Lorne Ready, Dolphus Villinoff, Andrew Armstrong, Russell Petterfer, Frieda Mieski.

IST. Reader, PT. II—Charlotte Armstrong.

IST. Reader P.P. I.—Kaspar Irvine, Andrew Ready, Oris Villinoff.

On roll—20

Average attendance—13

FRANCES STEWART,
Teacher.

Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us. We give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

EAGLE HILL

It becomes our sad duty to record the death on Saturday, January 6th, of Thomas Ferguson, Eagle Hill at the age of fifty-six years. Deceased had been suffering for years from heart disease, and since last May had been unable to do any work, though not confined to his bed until about two months ago. Though his death was hourly expected it came as a great shock to his family and friends. The funeral, conducted by Rev. Mr. Snider, on Monday 8th, was largely attended. A short but impressive service was held at his residence after which the procession proceeded to the Methodist church, Denbigh, where the funeral sermon was preached from Psalms 73 and 24. The remains interred in the Methodist cemetery. Deceased came to Eagle Hill from Lanark County twenty-seven years ago in the employ of B. Caldwell & Son, Lanark. He was a Presbyterian and a Reformer and was deservedly held in high esteem in the community. He leaves to mourn his loss, his sorrowing widow, one son Robert and one daughter Mrs. M. Ready, Eagle Hill, and a host of sympathizing friends and neighbors.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

COLLINS BAY

An evening of much enjoyment was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, on Friday evening, when over sixty invited guests gathered to do them honor, it being their twentieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Clark's large and beautiful home is well adapted for such a gathering, and everyone was made by their host and hostess, to enjoy themselves. At eleven o'clock tea was served at small tables. Many beautiful presents were received, testifying to the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Clark are held. Guests were present from Belleville, Gananoque, and other places.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends
Pe-ru-na.

Prominent Physicians

Endorse Pe-ru-na.

D. R. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering."

"Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Llewellyn Jordan.

Doctors have been loathe to endorse a catarrh remedy because catarrh and catarrhal diseases have puzzled the medical fraternity for many decades.

The popular endorsements that Peruna has received at the hands of the people have induced a great many doctors to try the remedy.

More prominent physicians use and endorse Peruna each year.

Dr. A. Morgan, 214 Gater street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Regular physicians do not, as a rule, endorse patent medicines. I have, however, found in my practice that Peruna is a notable exception and not at all like any other medicine generally sold as 'patent medicine.'"

"In examining it I find that it is a scientifically prepared medicine, composed of herbal remedies of high medicinal value."

"It is a specific for catarrh of the head, lungs or stomach, a fine remedy for female troubles, and invaluable to mothers and children."

"After fevers or other protracted illness, it is one of the best tonics I know of to restore the system to normal condition and I recommend it to convalescents."

"It is a high class family remedy, good for young and old."—A. Morgan.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

P. Gratten is building a gasoline yacht for W. G. Beaubien to carry the mail.

The C. O. C. F. gave a dance in Victoria hall on Friday, February 2nd. F. Henderson and Miss Jennie Blech were quietly married, in Kingston January 16th.

Mrs. A. Howard is suffering from rheumatism.

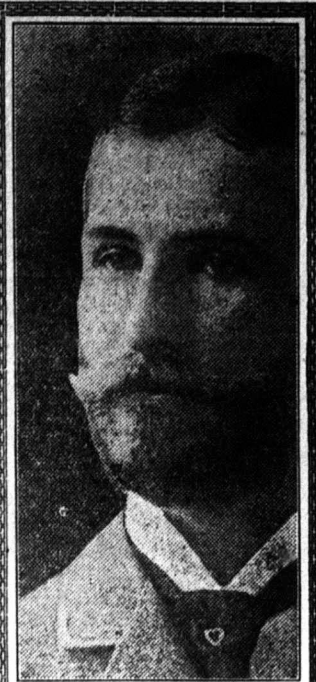
Miss Jessie Forward, Kingston, at H.F. Marshall's; Mrs. Alex. Reid, at John Wemp's, Jr.; Thos. Tagwell, visiting friends.

Henry Fleming has returned to Kingston, after spending a few days with his friends.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to be given away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some by dealing at R. J. Wales GREY LION GROCERY.

Either because the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters have found that they had underrated the amount of railway



DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN,
Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Minister Wu once talked at a mothers' congress in Washington. He told how mothers-in-law were revered in China. Then he said that all the mothers before him would be mothers-in-law some day, and therefore he would tell them something that they might remember and profit by. "A parlor maid," he began, "answered a ring at the doorbell one morning and a few moments later ascended to her mistress. 'If you please, ma'am,' she said, 'the strangest lady is downstairs. She won't give her name, and she has taken off her coat and hat, and she opened the two closets and rummaged through them, and then she looked at the windows and shook her head, and she rubbed her finger over the mantel and the piano, and then she held it up to see the dust on it, and now she is—' But the mistress interrupted calmly. 'Dear me!' she said. 'My husband's mother wasn't expected back from Texas till December.'"

Sailed

A Heartless Parent.

Miss Bullion—Papa says we can't be married until you are able to support me.

Adorer—Great Scott! Does he want his only daughter to die an old maid?

The Way With Them.

"He's what I call a 'budding genius.'"

"Who—Bragg?"

"Yes; like all budding things, he's inclined to blow."

Southey Up to Date.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said.

"And your hair has become very white. You were sixty last birthday, and yet you're not dead."

Do you think at your age it's quite right?"

As to Kissing.

Dyer—Kissing a girl on the cheek is a sign of friendship.

Ryer—And kissing her on the mouth is a sign of nerve.

Where the Idea Originated.

"The man who invented the talking machine," remarked the observer of events and things, "no doubt got the idea from his wife."

The Worst.

Of all the scores

Of beastly bores

With which the world's afflicted

The worst today

Are those who say,

"That's just what I expected."

Natural Deduction.

Mifkins—My oldest boy has acquired the sleep walking habit.

Bifkins—Training himself for a position on the police force, eh?

testifying to the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are held. Guests were present from Belleville, Gananoque, Kingston, Odessa, and Bath. Games and music were indulged in throughout the evening till the hour for departure came, when all wished Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, many more years of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Saunderson, entertained their many friends on Thursday evening.

Mr. Smellie, of British Columbia, spent Sunday here with his old friend, J. J. Lossee.

W. Cousins, of Dorland, is spending a few days here renewing old acquaintance.

Dorland Clement and daughter, Bertha, and Miss Laura Gilbert, of Hawley, were guests at A. Clement's a few days this week.

R. J. McDonald made a trip to Glenvale on Friday.

Miss Demill, of Belleville, has returned home after spending a few days at H. Rankin's.

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.

MADOLE & WILSON.

STELLA.

The oldest inhabitants of the island do not remember navigation being open so late as it has been this year. On January 31st the steamer Wolfe Islander made a trip to Stella; there was about seventy passengers, besides a lot of freight. All who took in the trip to Kingston were pleased, and many thanks to the officers of the steamers, and also the Wolfe Island council, for sending their steamer here. We expected that the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat company would send a boat, but they failed to do so.

Our mail came over on the ice on Saturday.

R. Instant has rented W. G. McGinnis' store at Emerald, and has taken possession.

Either because the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters have found that they had underrated the amount of railway accommodation they could profitably provide in the northwest, or for some other reason not publicly avowed, they are now asking to be organized into a new corporation for the purpose of constructing branch lines, of which many have already been projected. This is one more indication of the rapidly growing importance of the new Province, Alberta and Saskatchewan. With the main lines and branch lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Canadian Pacific, and Canadian Northern Companies, the whole northwest will soon be gridironed with railway lines that will all, owing to ease of construction, be immediately profitable.

The Economy of Burning Small Coal.

It is a common delusion that a small fuel must necessarily be of low calorific value, and accordingly of doubtful economic value even if it can be burned. As a matter of fact, many small fuels are of excellent calorific value, and when burned with suitable appliances will show a phenomenal saving. Again and again have I seen an evaporation of ten pounds of water per pound of fuel obtained with slack from Welsh steam coal costing from 5 to 6 shillings per ton less than the large coal. Slack from a good Welsh steam coal is really remarkable value for money as compared with the large coal from which it is separated. Generally speaking, twenty tons of such slack will evaporate fully as much water as nineteen tons of the large coal, and assuming their respective costs per ton to be 15 shillings and 20 shillings the saving to the steam user will be the difference in cost between twenty tons at 15 shillings per ton and nineteen tons at 20 shillings per ton, say £4.—W. F. Goodrich in Engineering Magazine.

Making Old Potatoes New.

This is the way new potatoes are manufactured in Paris: Old potatoes, the cheapest and smallest that can be purchased, are bought by the raffistoleurs de pommes de terre, as they are called, who carry their property to the banks of the Seine, a good supply of water being necessary. The potatoes are put into tubs half filled with water; then they are vigorously stirred about by the feet and legs of the manufacturers, who roll up their trousers and stamp on the raw potatoes until they have not only completely rubbed off their dark skins, but have also given them that smooth and satin-like appearance which is so much appreciated by gourmands. They are then dried, neatly wrapped in paper and arranged in small baskets, which are sold at the marchands des comestibles for 5 francs apiece. The oddest part of the whole business is that the raffistoleurs make to secret of their trade.

A Chinaman's Bath.

Speaking of cleanliness in China Rev. E. J. Hardy says in his "John Chinaman at Home": "Before the Chinese were prohibited from emigrating to the Philippine Islands the fare from Amoy to Manila was for them \$75 first class, \$15 second. Those in the latter class had to take a bath before landing, so in order to escape this terror many used to travel first class who would otherwise have gone second. A whole family of Chinese will make their ablutions one after another in about a pint of unchanged water in the same basin."

Mr. Hardy tells of a conscientious servant: "The principal dish at breakfast was to be deviled turkey. 'Devil very bad word,' he said to himself. 'How can write?' The dish appeared as 'd-d turkey.'"

But the mistress interrupted calmly. 'Dear me!' she said. 'My husband's mother wasn't expected back from Texas till December.'"

Worldly Wisdom.

There is a certain young minister who has been remarkably successful in paying off the debts of the various churches to which he has been assigned from time to time. A brother minister who was laboring earnestly by means of bazaars, fairs and other affairs to accomplish a like happy result at his own church went to him and inquired the secret of his success.

"And I observe that you never have to resort to my present methods," he concluded.

The successful one smiled.

"No," he replied. "You see, when we need money some good sister suggests a bazaar. Then I call on the husbands of the married ladies of the membership and explain to them that in order to raise a certain sum we are finding it necessary to hold a bazaar. We have never had to actually bring the affair off."—Harper's Weekly.

Mozart's Memory.

Mozart had a memory for music and for nothing else. On attending the papal mass at the Sistine chapel he was greatly impressed with the musical service and asked for a copy, but was told none could be given him, as the music was not allowed to go out. He went to the next service, listened attentively, went away and wrote down the whole from memory. When "Don Giovanni" was first performed, there was not time to copy a part for the harpsichord, so Mozart conducted the entire opera, about three hours long, and played harpsichord accompaniment to the songs and choruses without a note of music to assist his memory.

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Forty years ago, Dr. Pierce searched Nature's laboratory for a remedy with which to supplant the ignorant and vicious method of treatment, with alcoholic stimulants, then in vogue, and still too commonly prescribed and advised for woman's peculiar ailments.

Nature abounds with most efficient remedies, and in Lady's Slipper root, Black Cohosh root, Unicorn root, Blue Cohosh root and Golden Seal root, Dr. Pierce found medicinal properties, which when extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure glycerine, have proven most potent in making weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no alcohol; is not a "patent medicine," nor a secret one either.

"I was suffering with nervous headache, pains in the back and the stomach, so that I had to lie down for hours before I could raise my head," writes Mrs. Mary M. Thomas, of 337 Winston Street, Los Angeles, Cal. "After taking the first bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, however, I was so pleased with the results that I kept on taking it until I was restored to health and strength. I shall never be without this great medicine, and shall take a few doses when I do not feel strong."

One of the principal uses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the preparation of prospective mothers for the time of trial and danger that comes when a child is born. The "Prescription" is strengthening and invigorating and lessens pain and danger. It insures the perfect well-being and the perfect health of both mother and child. Every woman should know these things before she really needs to know them. There are many things in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, that every woman ought to know. This celebrated work reached a sale of 600,000 copies at \$1.50 each. The expense of production having thus been covered, it is now being given away. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or, in cloth binding for 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Be Hoodwinked, hoodooed, over-persuaded into accepting a substitute for the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce, over 40 years ago, and called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They've been much imitated but never equaled. One or two are laxative, three or four cathartic.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloths, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleaning bath pans, pipes, etc., and making the finest hot soap.

Made by THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAWCETT'S

GOLD DUST SOAP, "Gold Washing"

The Absolute Purity —OF— "SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is daily Converting thousands of drinkers of the artificially colored teas of Japan.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

40c, 50c. and 60c lb.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

QUEER VOICE COLLECTIONS.

Collections of voices are being made for various purposes. The phonograms of the British Museum are designed to preserve for future generations the voices of famous people of our time; but the Vienna Academy of Sciences is going further, and seeks phonograms of languages and dialects for the comparative study of languages. Already its collection includes popular songs of cypriotes and Arabians, favorite airs of Red Indian tribes, the idioms of Negroes and Malays, and so on. It is sending out special voice-hunting expeditions every year, and its agents are now scouring Australia, Roumania, Austria, and other localities. Its latest plan is to phonograph the voices of animals for scientific study.

SICK KIDNEYS.

Mean Aching Backs and Sharp Stabbing Pains That Make Life Almost Unendurable.

An aching, breaking back, sharp stabs of pain—that is kidney trouble. The kidneys are really a spongy filter—a human filter to take poison from the blood. But sick, weak kidneys cannot filter the blood properly. The delicate human filters get clogged with impurities, and the poison is left in the system to cause backaches, headaches, rheumatism, dropsy and fatal inflammation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one sure cure for sick kidneys. They make new, rich blood, which flushes them clean and gives them strength for their work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills set the kidneys right, and make lame, aching backs strong and well. Mr. George Johnson, of the village of Ohio, N. S., says: "My son, now eighteen years old, suffered from kidney trouble and severe pains in the back, which caused him many a sleepless night. We tried several medicines, but they did not help him, and he grew so weak that he could not do the work that falls to the lot of a young boy on a farm. We were advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He took the pills for a couple of months, when every symptom of the trouble was gone, and he was as healthy as any boy of his age. I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure kidney trouble in its most severe forms."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new rich blood. In that way they strike at the root of anaemia, indigestion, kidney trouble, liver complaint, erysipelas, skin disease, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments of growing girls and women whose health depends upon the richness and regularity of their blood. The genuine pills have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box, and may be had from all dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"You used to tell me I was bird-like," complained the fond wife. The husband continued to bury his nose in the paper. "You used to tell me I was bird-like," repeated the fond wife; "but now you never act as if you thought so." "You're

RAID OF THE COSSACKS

A PICTURE OF THE RUSSIA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

What Happens When the Marauders are Sent to Put Down a Rebellion.

Perceval Gibbon describes a Cossack raid on a Russian village:—"There were a few lights that Sunday night in the village of Pavlov, and those were fitful and moved hither and thither; but there was a murmur of feverish preparation, and in the darkness men passed swiftly from house to house, and now and again there was a cry as some woman realized her despair. It was known that the Cossacks were coming. Spurred by famine and inflamed by the preachers of revolution, the men of Pavlov two days before had flung themselves upon the country house of the prince whose terraced gardens and orderly woods sneered down on their pinched fields, had looted it and killed two of the servants, and then had burned the place to the ground. A shout from somewhere heralded the dawn of the village, and forthwith there were heard the crush of hoofs through the frozen snow of the street, the jingle of the accoutrements, and someone laughing in a strange shrill mirth. Some man, caught out of doors, dashed across to reach his hut; and, forthwith, from the vagueness of the winter night, a Cossack yelling in a kind of glee, galloped down on him, and was seen for an instant clearly as he crossed the streak of light from the one open door.

IN THE VILLAGE.

"His long kaftan, blown back as he rose in his stirrups, his cap of shaggy fur, his curved sword dangling from his belt, leaped into view, and also the plunge of the long lance as he brought the point down and rode on his prey. The end transpired in the deeper blackness beyond the light, one heard only the fall, the high whinnying scream of the victim, and the strange laughter of the Cossack, as he wheeled his horse. Only, later on, passing down the street, I came upon the twisted huddle of what had been a man, with stiff dead hands spread wide, clutching at the snow. Up the street to the middle of the village rode the solnia and well enough I knew what strained eyes watched them from the darkened windows, what chilled hearts thumped at their passage. The Cossacks knew it, too, no doubt; they were laughing among themselves always with that high staccato, high-pitched cackle which had an inhuman note and deepened the horror they inspired. These were true Cossacks of the cattle lands, little men on small horses, tricked out in the finery of their savage state, clanking with metal trinkets, and glaring from under high caps of fur.

CRY OF THE VICTIMS.

"There was not long to wait. The shrieks began almost at once, and soon one scream, a high and desperate cry of agony, a woman's voice, calling where no aid could be, mastered the babel of

THE HEIR OF SANDLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXII.

The two men faced each other, Guildford Berton quivering with rage intensified by its impotence, the man Furlong calm and coolly watchful.

Guildford Berton would have liked to spring upon him, but there was something in the eyes shining from under the bushy brows which warned him that at his first movement its owner would without hesitation put a bullet into him.

"What are you doing here?" he asked, finding his voice at last.

Furlong smiled grimly, and nodded to the desk.

"That's rather an unnecessary question, isn't it? I was looking for—curiosities, when you came in and interrupted me."

"You are an impudent scoundrel! and if you think because I am unarmed you will get off scot-free you are mistaken."

"Talk talk won't count for much, seeing how matters are fixed between us. It's waste of time to threaten me, Mr. Berton. Come, you're a sensible man; just face the music and take things easy. Just try and think I'm a friendly visitor dropped in unexpectedly; it's rather late, it's true—"

"Take yourself off!"

"That you may follow me and raise a hullabaloo?"

"If you think I'm going to let you escape, you are mistaken. Whether you go now, or wait till daylight, and are taken here, red-handed, will make little difference; you appear to have forgotten that, notwithstanding your cool impudence, I have got you as surely as if you were already in the hands of the police. I know you; before you can get out of reach the police will have an exact description of you and—I think the tables will be turned, my friend."

The man eyed him thoughtfully.

"After all, you've got some pluck," he said quietly. "You're a braver man than I took you to be, Mr. Berton. Many a man in my position would take you at your word, and remembering that dead men tell no tales, would put it out of your power to supply the police with a description," and he glanced meaningly at the revolver. "But I don't think we need waste any time in bullying each other. After all there's not much harm done."

"What! I find you here, having broken into my house—"

"Excuse me. Let's have it right and square. In the first place you're wrong. I didn't break into your house. I found the little gate in that high wall open, and I just stepped in."

"And, being in, lost no time in breaking into my property. I'm afraid your excuse won't weigh much with the judge and jury when you are tried for burglary, which you will be, you scoundrel."

"I dare say it wouldn't. But I'm not being tried yet. Look here, hadn't we better get comfortable? You don't ask me to take a seat, so I'll help myself, and if you'll take my advice you'll follow my example."

As he spoke he dropped into the arm-chair, and in a leisurely fashion took out his pipe and pouch.

The master of the cottage glanced toward the door. Should he make a rush for it, and endeavor to reach the garden and raise an alarm? He was sorely tempted, but he saw that the revolver was lying within reach of the man's hand, and felt that the glittering eye was watching him in belike fashion, and stood still.

"May I trouble you for a light?" asked Furlong, blandly. No? Well— He craned forward and lit his pipe at the

"No, it is not a plant, and I'm not going to palm off a pack of lies on you. But I tell you what I'm going to do. I am going to make a bargain with you. Wait. Better not cut in yet a while, for it strikes me that when you've heard what I've got to say you'll be sorry for cutting up rough. Now, Mr. Berton, don't think me impertinent if I ask you a question. Is it a fact that you want to marry the beautiful young lady up at the Court there?"

Guildford Berton started, and the color rushed to his face, but he remained silent.

"Silence gives consent. I give you credit for the best of taste. I've seen a great many of the fair sex in both hemispheres, and I say"—he struck the table with his powerful fist—"that that young lady towers above them all as—as a palm towers above a lilac bush! Whv, sir, if I were as young and good-looking as you are, I should be as much in love with her as you are. From all I hear there isn't a young man within twenty miles who wouldn't give all he's worth, and ten years of his life to boot to lead her to the altar."

Berton rose, as if unable to control himself, but Furlong coolly waved to him.

"Sit down, Mr. Berton. I meant no offense. I wouldn't speak a disrespectful word of her—ay, and what's more, I'd knock down any man that offered to do so in my presence. Sit down and keep your temper. You'll want all your nous presently."

There was something, a subtle significance, in his tone which carried weight, and Guildford Berton sank into the chair again.

"That's right. And now about this bargain I spoke of. Suppose, Mr. Berton, I possess some information which would help you in your suit with that young lady. Suppose I could tell you something, a secret worth its weight in gold to you, something that would make your way straight and plain, and insure your getting that young lady for your wife—what would you say?" and he leaned forward and looked him straight between the eyes.

Berton smiled incredulously.

"I should say, I utterly refuse to believe a word you say," he said, "and if you knew me better, you would know that I am the last man to make terms with a ruffianly burglar. Tell your story, whatever it may be, to the police; I fancy you will find them as incredulous as I am."

"Good. You've said what you ought to say, and you've said it very well. I will give you all credit for your courage. But I'll give you another chance, and I tell you frankly that if you don't come to my terms I shall, very reluctantly, have to tie you in that chair, and gag you while I get clear off. Come, you're dying to ask me what I meant. Just ask me a few questions. For instance, what do I find in the photograph of this lady to interest and startle me so much?"

"I shall ask you something. I want to hear no more from you."

"Then I'll ask you a few questions. First of all, do you know who this is? I don't ask you how you came by it. Perhaps the young lady gave it to you, or you found it, or perhaps you stole it."

Guildford Berton's face flamed, but he swallowed his rage and answered quietly enough: for Furlong had spoken the truth and he was dying to hear what the man had to say.

"You don't deserve an answer," he said.

"But you'll humor me, eh? Just so. Well?"

complained the fond wife. The husband continued to bury his nose in the paper. "You used to tell me I was bird-like," repeated the fond wife; "but now you never act as if you thought so." "You're still bird-like," growled the husband. "One wouldn't think you thought so, to judge by—" "Isn't a parrot a bird?"

Puts You on Your Feet and keeps you there That's what "Ferrovin" does for all those recovering from wasting diseases. It is the best tonic in existence. It stimulates, nourishes and builds up the system.

Mrs. Homebody: "Home is the dearest spot on earth, after all." Mr. H.: "Yes, when you count in the rent and the servants' wages."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

DRESSED UP.

Oratory is merely talk with a frock coat on.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

HIS AIM.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the loins? Have you dizziness? Have you a tired, dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney trouble. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases.—95.

"Don't cry!" he intreated. Then he perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace. "Don't weep!" he said, correcting himself.

Everyone Thinks his own cross is the heaviest! When confined to the house with a pain in the side for instance, but it would be quickly forgotten if "The D & L Mouth Plaster" was applied. They only cost a trifle. Why not try them?

Young Skipjack.—"Ah—I should like to cross that field; do you think—ah—that cow would hurt me?" Farmer: "Did you ever hear of a cow hurting a calf?"

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parrot's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

SYMPATHY.

The doctor told him he had been exposed to drafts.

"Sure thing," replied the patient. "Maybe you've had a boy away at college yourself."

This happening to be true, so instant and acute was the bond of sympathy set up that the doctor wouldn't take a fee.

There was not long to wait. The shrieks began almost at once, and soon one scream, a high and desperate cry of agony, a woman's voice, calling where no aid could be, mastered the babel of woe, positing in a high ecstasy of terror and pain above the groans and cries around, till it sank suddenly and bubbled to a stop. Shouts and cries and the shrill laughter and strange speech of the Cossacks filled the night, and where there had been the quiet of fear now there was the clangor of cruelty; where the streets had been lifeless it was now a crowded Gethsemane echoing with blows, intricate with struggling groups. When it was all over the prisoners were tied together in pairs, and presently they were marched off between the lines of the Cossacks, to be flogged on to Tambov. The sun was painting the sky a pale yellow in the east as they departed, and when they were gone people stood at the doors of the huts, holding to the posts, looking out at the bodies in the street. But none spoke.

BABY'S TONGUE TELLS.

Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their own-ers are not well. When Baby's tongue is white, or coated, or yellow, especially toward the root, it is a sign of stomach trouble, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic in curing these and the other minor ills of babyhood and childhood. They are good for the new-born baby as for the well-grown child. Absolutely safe and absolutely harmless. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms. I could hardly feel safe without the Tablets in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXECUTING POLITICAL RIVALS.

In the reign of Charles II., the names of "Whig" and "Tory" were used for the two parties which we now call "Liberal" and "Conservative." So strong was the hostility between the parties that when the King summoned his third Parliament (1681) he was afraid for it to meet in London, which was very Whiggish, and he convened it at Oxford, where Toryism was strong. The Whig members, alarmed at this, rode into Oxford armed with pistols. In the reaction which followed, this display of force, prominent Whigs were prosecuted on the evidence of perjured informers, and many of them suffered death. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Whig leader, was accused of high treason, but was acquitted; in fact, no Tory juries would convict a Tory, and where the Whigs predominated no jury would convict a Whig. At last things reached such a climax that the leading Whigs, in despair, formed a plan to compel the King to summon a free Parliament; but they were accused of high treason, and some of their leaders were executed.

EVEN ON THE DEATH-BED.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of England was undoubtedly the pursuit of his ideal of uniting all the British Islands under one rule. His great obstacle was Scotland, and the conquest of Scotland therefore became a passion with him. Stronger than years, it sent him to the head of the army when he was fit only for a sick-bed, and when he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this passion spur on his son by ordering that the flesh should be boiled from his bones, and that his skeleton should be carried at the head of the army, and remain unburied until Scotland was conquered. This is the most conspicuous instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" on record, though many others would be worthy of notation. William Pitt's patriotism endured to his last gasp, and inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's life-long determination to secure the command of the sea, whilst Napoleon's last dream was one of battle.

watching him in satanic fashion, and stood still.

"May I trouble you for a light?" asked Furlong, blandly. No? Well— He craned forward and lit his pipe at the lantern. "Now, then, Mr. Berton, I'm ready to hear anything and everything you've got to say. Chin-music is not much in my line, but I'll allow that you feel anxious to abuse me, and I don't like disappointing you. Just blow off the steam with some of the hardest words you know."

Guidford Berton caught up a chair with a strong impulse to fling it at the man's head, but instead he planted it in front of the door and sat down in it.

"You'll find this the worst night's work you ever did, my friend," he said between his teeth. "I gave you a chance—a poor one—of escaping just now, and you refused it. Now I tell you that you will not leave this room until the police take you unless you pass over my dead body."

Furlong laughed grimly.

"Very nicely put!" he said. "Why, my dear sir, I could lift you up, chair and all, and pitch you out of that window there, and you know it. But I shan't have to do that, I think—that is, if you are a sensible man. Now, Mr. Berton, I suppose you think that we are to sit here until some one comes who can raise an alarm and fetch the police, and that you will have me arrested? Just so. I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed. First of all, let me explain matters. Oh, you needn't sneer; it doesn't give any additional beauty to that handsome face of yours. I'm going to tell the truth, as you'll find if you listen attentively. What I told you just now, for instance, was the truth. I found that door of yours unlocked, and I couldn't resist the temptation of strolling in. You see, I've passed it so often and looked at it so hard, every time asking myself why on earth a young gentleman should choose to live in such a gloomy hole, that my curiosity—and it's my weak point, I'll admit—got the better of me. So I stepped in, and waited in the opposite room—I followed you so closely that if you'd have turned you'd have seen me, by George!—and, being in, I amused myself with watching you—"

Guidford Berton succeeded in suppressing any outward sign of the start the man's words gave him.

"I'd half an idea that you were a—well, a coiner. I beg your pardon I had, indeed. But couldn't see any trace of the work about—and I know it when I see it—and so I concluded that you were just a crank, that you'd got a mental twist somewhere that caused you to take such a grim, forsaken hole as this. Then I thought that I'd wait until you'd go to bed and clear out. But I happened to look in here, and the desk lay handy, and it occurred to me that I might find something in it that might help me to understand your peculiar character."

A sneer that was half a scowl crossed Berton's face.

"Ah, you don't believe me, I see," remarked the man, apparently not at all offended. "But, strange to say, it's the truth. The fact is, among the many trades I've tried my hand at, I've done a bit of the detective. That was in New York. I didn't stick to it long; but that kind of work leaves a mark behind. You can't lose the habit of trying to satisfy your curiosity. And you raised mine, you did, indeed, Mr. Berton."

"You impudent—but go on, my friend; your time is going short."

"Not a bit of it. You think you'll have me arrested, but you won't, and I'll tell you why. Because you and I are tarred with the same brush. We're both curious men. Of the two of us, I should say you're more curious than I am, but you're too cautious to follow a man into his own house and examine his desk, eh?" and he laughed.

"Now you wonder what I'm driving at. Wait a bit; I'm coming to it. I didn't find much in this old desk of yours to enlighten me about the little game you're playing at; but I did find something that gave me a start!"—he stretched out his hand, and let it fall upon the photograph of Catherine Hayes—"and this is it."

The other glanced at the photograph with an incredulous sneer.

man and he was dying to hear what the man had to say.

"You don't deserve an answer," he said.

"But you'll humor me, eh? Just so. Well?"

"It is the portrait of the late Countess of Arrowdale's companion," said Guidford Berton, slowly, and almost sullenly.

"And her name was Catherine. It's written here on the card, and her surname was Hayes. And when the countess left her husband, the earl, this Catherine Hayes, went with her?"

"She did."

"Is she dead?" asked Furlong, very grimly.

"The countess? Yes."

"This woman, the maid, this Catherine?" said Furlong.

"Yes, she is dead, too."

"Dear, dear!" muttered Furlong. "Tell me, now, did she live with her mistress till the countess died?"

"She did."

"And the young lady, Lady Norah, was left in her charge, I suppose?" asked Furlong.

"That is so. Why do you ask? What interest—"

"I ask because I didn't know," replied Furlong. "I know a great deal, but not all."

He gazed at the portrait some moments lost in thought, then he got up and laid it on the table.

"Come and take a good look at it," he said.

Berton hesitated a moment, half suspicious that it was a trap to get him away from his post in front of the door, but Furlong cast a glance of contempt at him.

"Man, can't you see I'm in earnest?" he said, sternly.

"Do you see nothing? Look hard! Does nothing strike you?"

"I do not understand you. I see nothing."

"Shut it—shut the door close."

"You know that there is no one in the house but my servant, an old woman, deaf and dumb, or you would not have trifled with me as you have done," he said.

"Shut the door all the same, for what I've got to say even the deaf and dumb might have ears and tongue to hear and tell. Shut the door I say."

"There," he said, "are you satisfied?"

Furlong beckoned to him to come nearer, and, laying his heavy hand upon the shoulder of the other, whispered a few words in his ear.

Berton started, and turned a white face of amazement and unbelief upon him.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Pshaw! It's impossible!"

"It's not only possible, but it's true!" retorted Furlong, with grim earnestness. "Sit down and listen to me."

As Berton listened drops of sweat came out upon his forehead, and his face changed from red to white.

"If, if this is true—if I can believe it!"

"It is gospel!" retorted Furlong, laconically, "and you do believe it. I can see it by your face, man."

"Prove it—give me proofs," dropped from the white lips.

"Proofs? Yes, conclusive, irrefutable ones. Proofs strong enough for any court of law in the land."

An exclamation difficult to describe burst from Berton, and he rose and paced the room, his face working, his hands clasped tightly behind his back.

Furlong sat himself on the table and watched him coolly.

Suddenly he stopped before the sideboard, and took out the brandy decanter.

"Oh, that's it!" muttered Furlong to himself; then aloud:

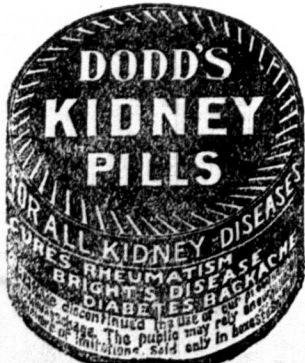
"Here, steady! Not too much of that! A glass apiece. You want to keep your head cool, you know, if you're going to work this properly. And you are, you know."

Berton poured out a couple of glasses with a shaky hand, and with an uneasy laugh.

"When—when will you let me have the proofs?"

"In three days. Meanwhile keep your mouth shut. Oh, yes, you can do that. I dare say. And now, what do you say to our bargain?"

"You want to know how much—"



"No," he said, quietly. "I ask nothing. I'm not sure I'm asking anything. But, we'll see. It strikes me I'm the honestest man of the two, Mr. Berton. I bargained for my liberty and your silence about this little escapade of mine. Well, you shall give me a hundred or two to take me out of the country, when you've done with me and we'll cry quits."

Berton held out his hand, and Furlong took it, but with an utter absence of alacrity or effusiveness.

"Open the door," he said. Berton opened it, and with a nod and a quiet "In three days—say Friday," his singular specimen of "the genus" burglar went out.

(To be continued.)

HE IS EMPHATIC IN WHAT HE SAYS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED ROBT. BOND OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

His Doctor Who Said There Was No Hope for Him, Now Pronounces Him Well — He Tells His Own Story.

Mr. Brydges, Ont., Jan. 29.—Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure and get Dodd's.

ALL TWINS IN THIS.

Extraordinary Marriage Will be Celebrated in Paris.

An extraordinary marriage will take place in Paris shortly, when the twin brothers Charneau, both of whom are painters of repute, will marry the twin sisters Renaud, two beautiful girls who are only 18 years of age. The best man at the double wedding will be another pair of twins, who are cousins of the twin bridegrooms.

Alphonso and Gabriel Charneau are so absurdly alike that they have been the victims of ludicrous mistakes all their lives. Their mother is a widow, and on this account one of the twins was excused military service.

Wishing not to be separated from his brother, he went to live in the town where his twin was quartered. He was arrested four times during the first week, and accused of appearing in public without uniform. He had the greatest difficulty in convincing the authorities that he was not the conscript.

The brothers are so fond of each other that they had resolved never to marry. But they both fell in love almost simultaneously. Their sweethearts were also almost undistinguishable, and mistakes occurred so frequently that each twin began to dress for the first time in a different costume.

A LETTER AND A PROMISE.

"You are quite right," said a very well-known criminal barrister recently. "We do get some very queer letters from clients—or would-be clients—sometimes. What do you think of this?"

A STAGGERING PROBLEM

ENGLISH SAVANTS FEAR LACK OF WATER IN FUTURE.

Many Watersheds Disappeared—Legislation to Regulate Flow of Rivers Proposed.

Is Great Britain coming face to face with a great water famine?

"Owing to the tremendous industrial activity and the needs of the teeming population, England may find herself one of these days face to face with a problem of staggering magnitude—namely, a scarcity of fresh water," said President Bentley, of the Royal Meteorological Society, at its annual meeting in London the other night.

FEAR A FAMINE.

"So enormous is the drain upon the water supplies, and so much has the growth of the cities caused a disappearance of our forest areas," he continued, "that there is good reason to fear a water famine in the future. The diversion of rivers and lakes and other fresh water reservoirs from their natural function of irrigating distributors of all essential moisture to the land has interfered in England so greatly with Nature's arrangements that the English engineers and meteorologists at no distant date may find a task of almost insuperable difficulty awaiting their endeavors."

Dr. Mill, the rainfall expert, on being consulted regarding this alarming statement, said he was of the opinion that the question would require an early consideration.

"Legislation will be needed in the immediate future for the regulation of rivers," he stated. "The great question is how to store water which at present runs waste on the coasts. The planting of trees on high watersheds is one of the first solutions of the problem, but the chief difficulty lies in the scarcity of suitable land available for building large reservoirs."

REFORM IS NEEDED.

"I believe that at some future date the services of engineers will be required in this reform, as the present arrangement of reservoirs is unsatisfactory. In Austria the Government issues an annual report on the condition of the Danube River, and also detailed statistics of the rainfall with the view of storing all available water supplies. This work done by the Austrian Government I am now doing in regard to the British Isles on my own responsibility, but the rainfall and river conditions are only a portion of the much larger problem."

PINCHES ALL ROUND.

She—My gown is just lovely; it's a perfect fit.

He—Satisfied on that point, eh?

She—Yes, I know it's a good fit because it pinches me so—

He—Well, it doesn't pinch you half as much as it does my pocketbook.

NEGLECTED.

"Why are you here, my poor man?" asked the prison visitor. "Through no fault of mine, sir," replied the convict. "No?" "No! I ain't had a single chance to break out."

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time medicinal, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

SHE KNEW HIM.

"Mr. Grouch went to a masquerade the other evening disguised as a bear."

"Did any one recognize him?"

"Only his wife."

Do not give up in despair, you who suffer from obstinate disfigurement of the skin. Ann that the ore up to Weaver's Ointment and purify the blood with Weaver's Syrup. All druggists.

THE BEST OF PEOPLE
make mistakes unintentionally. But no one EVER MADE A MISTAKE
IN BUYING

Blue Ribbon

TEA

ONLY ONE BEST A. BLUE RIBBON.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind,
Water,
Storm,
and
Fire
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Four
Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVE TROUGH Etc.

METAL SHINGLES, in imitation of brick or stone.

METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.

Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE.

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767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Colborne St. 69 Dan St. 70 Lombard St. 616 Pender St.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works,

Oshawa, Ont., Canada



PATENTED MARCH 8TH, 1904.

Three Machines—Triple Wall, Two Wall, and Cement Brick Machines.

The fastest and cheapest in the market, making brick faced with one inch colored, and stronger concrete. Write for booklet.

P. MERLAM, Stratford, Ont.

Farm Wanted.

We wish to secure immediately two good farms, in choice agricultural sections. Soil must be first class, good water and preference. We want one from 40 to 100 acres and one medium size. Give description and lowest cash price. Possession must be had in April. Address:

NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
Lock Drawer 933, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED.

We wish at once to secure honest, reliable men to represent us and act as our agents in this locality. Must be willing to show farm properties and make sales to buyers, who we will take into this territory. Good salary and commission. Address:

NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
Dept. A, Lock Drawer 933,
Minneapolis, Minn.

RHEUMATISM

In any form and cold penetrating feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic discs or money promptly refunded. Mail anywhere \$1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC DISC CO. 1415 St. Catharines, Ontario, Quebec, Canada.

FOR SALE.—10,000 acres in the Yorkton district of Saskatchewan, in lots of 160 acres each. Soil rich black loam, close to railway.

BIG MONEY TO MEN WITH NIG.

One beginner made \$6.00 first morning. Whole or spare time. The best 50c seller, giving 25c profit. Users buy every month. Township right worth more than any general store business. Act promptly if you want territory. Golden Crest Company, 9 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOOD-COCK, Salisbury, Md.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES AND farms, also irrigated fruitlands, adjoining City of Kamloops. Easy terms. Catalogue on application. Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agents in your town, or send direct.

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FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your stock. By the use of our
STOCK TONIC
and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.
Valuable Advice Free
Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

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other evening diagnosed as a bear.

"Did any one recognize him?"

"Only his wife."

Do not give up in despair, you who suffer from obstinate disfigurement of the skin. And let the sore spots with Weaver's Ointment and purify the blood with Weaver's Syrup. All druggists keep them.

"I noticed after you left the house this morning you went back again. Don't you know that's unlucky?" "Well, it would have been a good deal more unlucky for me if I hadn't gone back. My wife called me."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Jones, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The price is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal-note to-day and you will receive the book free by return. Address: The Venio Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Frobb, apropos of the young couple in the next room. "Yes," replied Mr. Frobbe, "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet and unobtrusive for a long time."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.
 Their complete home cure. Post
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A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Pneumonia and Emphysema, with instructions to a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The price is 25¢ by graduation of the University of Wurzburg. Send postal note, and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Frobb, apropos of the young couple in the next room. "Yes," replied Mr. Frobbe, "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderful quiet just previous to an engagement."

"I'd rather be dead than suffer again the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief.—92

Johnny: "I wish my folks would agree upon one thing and not keep me all the time in a worry." Tommy: "What have they been doing now?" Johnny: "Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast."

Be There a Will Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, Wisdom will direct his attention to Parke's Kidney Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and other disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

"This seems like a sweet dream," he rapturously remarked as he lingered with her at the door-step. "It doesn't seem like a dream to me," she replied, "for a dream soon vanishes, you know." He vanished.

Intelligent Treatment with Allen's Lung Balsam brings up the phlegm, stops the cough and pain in the chest, overcomes the terrible colds which, neglected, lead to consumption.

"You've got a good collection of works of fiction, Smithers?" "Pretty fair. My wife bought them to look for a poetic name for the baby." "Ah! and what did you call her?" "Susan!"

Sudden Deaths on the Increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic diseases.—91

She: "Did papa say anything to you about your being too young?" He: "Yes; but he said when I once began to pay your bills I would age rapidly enough."

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption, by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and all the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the dire consequence of neglected Colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you

FOR SALE.—10,000 acres in the Yorkton district of Saskatchewan, in lots of 160 acres or more. Soil is rich black loam, clay subsoil, surface level and gently rolling. New C.N.R. line bulding through our lands this year. Prices will advance 30% during 1934. All lands at from two to eight miles from railroad. District well settled. Good schools, churches and post roads. Prices are low and terms easy to actual settlers. For price list, terms and maps, write THE COPPELAND WALSH LAND CO., Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

We want 1,000 farmers for Western Canada for the spring of 1965. The renter, the young farmer with very limited small capital, and the farmer with a number of sons for whom he wishes to secure farms, are the people who should write us as quickly as they read this notice. We can settle you in the great wheat-belt of Manitoba or the other Provinces of Western Canada, and give you such a chance as we confidently believe has never before been offered to settlers in any new country.

Our lands are the choicest, and situated in the best tried and the best settled farming and wheat-raising districts, and our plans are such as will surprise you by reason of their fairness and helpfulness. A man with a few hundred dollars and with health and energy, by adopting one of them, can in a very short time be well-to-do.

The ordinary settler coming here has to break his land and backset it the first year, and therefore does not secure any return from the land until the harvest of the following year is reaped. Under our plans, the settler will begin to have an income from the start, and at the same time will be going on getting ready his land for cropping. If you intend coming to Western Canada for a farm, we can thus put you in the way of helping yourself from the first day that you arrive here, and thus of being independent. We want one thousand settlers for the spring of 1906.

Our lands have been all very carefully selected, and we guarantee the reports of our examiners on the same. No person need apply whose habits are not good, and who is not able to produce first-class references as to his character and industry.

Address, Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Co., 23 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg.

"Well—er—I'm afraid to say: I told him I thought my pay should be commensurate with—the amount of work I do, and he promptly agreed with me."

"Salada" Ceylon Tea can now be had everywhere and within the reach of every person as it can be purchased in Gold label at 60c. per lb., Red label at 50c., Blue label at 40c., Green label at 30c., and Brown label at 25c per lb., all equally pure tea, but, of course, the cheaper grades are not as fine flavored nor being grown at as high an elevation as the expensive teas. The latter are produced at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level.

The earliest public trial of a passenger boat driven by an electric motor was that conducted by Professor Jacobbi, of St. Petersburg, in the year 1838, though for four years previously he had successfully experimented with electric traction in the privacy of his own grounds. The trial of Jacobbi's vessel took place on the Neva, and was witnessed by a vast crowd of people. The boat was 28 feet long, 10 feet wide, and carried fourteen persons. It was not until four years later that we find any record of a passenger carriage driven by electricity on land, and in this case the inventor was Alexander Davidson, of Edinburgh. The carriage was 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, and was propelled for a mile and a half at the rate of four miles an hour on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN FARMS

ON THE

Grand Trunk Pacific

I have two sections of land for sale entire or in part, on line of Grand Trunk Pacific, now under construction just west of Portage La Prairie. Ploughing in the Northwest will begin as early as February. You can sow oats, potatoes and alfalfa on breaking and get big prices from railroad contractors on the spot. Then hire out your teams for railroad grading at \$5 per day. You won't get such a chance for a start another year. Don't waste any time, as there is practically no other land for sale of equal quality in such a situation on such terms and at so low a price. Price \$10.50 per acre; six year terms.

J. L. R. PARSONS,
92 Winchester Street,
Toronto, Ont.

A great irrigation project, involving an expenditure of about \$25,000,000, has been authorized by the Secretary of State for India. The area commanded by the canals is about 6,250 square miles, although only a small part of it will be reached for a number of years to come. In this area it is estimated, about 3,000 square miles will be irrigated. The water will be taken from the Jhelum River, in which there is now unappropriated at the site of the headworks a flow of 5,600 to 7,900 cubic feet per second. It is believed that the investment of public funds in these works, great as the sum may be, is well warranted by the economic advantages of the undertaking and the reasonable assurance of ample interest payments.

She—"I hear you have just got married. Is it too late to congratulate you?"
He—"Oh, much too late! I was married three weeks ago!"

Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones, of his friend. "Yes," he sighed; "but she's not declared any dividend yet."

A Merry Heart Goes all the Day. — But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

"Who was it," shouted the suffrag leader—"who was it that did the most to elevate woman?" Far down the aisle a little chap blinked his eyes and drawled:—"Why, the man that invented those high Swiss heels." And then the meeting adjourned.

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shilo's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell

SHILOH
This remedy should be in every household

WHICH WAY WILL YOU GO?

The Wisdom of Noted Men Shown in Manner of Death.

And how dieth the wise man? As the fool.—Ecclesiastes ii. 16.

Within the last month four men, whose careers well illustrate some of the more striking phases of American life and character, have passed through the grave and gate of death to whatsoever reward there may be for all their labors under the sun.

The life of the first was a complete and total failure from every point of view; a betrayer of trust, a dishonest administrator, an iniquitous speculator, a thief and a robber, his defalcations were suddenly found out and he ended his life by suicide. His firm failed for some three millions of dollars and dragged down in irretrievable ruin many smaller firms and innocent investors.

The second man was a success from one point of view, the material. He amassed a fortune of over fifteen millions of dollars and kept most of it to the end. He flourished like the proverbial green bay tree and died in possession of his ill-gotten gains. For every dollar had a blood mark or a slime mark on it. Yet he was one of the most colossal failures life has produced.

He failed as a husband, and his wife left him; he failed as a citizen and went to jail; he failed as a business man and was blackballed by the leading clubs of the world. Realizing all this, he made what amends he could by leaving his fortune to charity and the people.

WHOM HE HAD ROBBED.

The third man died in possession of one of the three or four greatest fortunes in the world. Not one dollar of this sum was tainted money. It was all gained by business methods that were not only legally correct, legitimate, but that are approved by honorable, high-minded, right thinking men. He was a constructive, but not a destructive force. He did not make his way to success over other men's failures, through other men's sorrows. His pathway was not blazed by the ruin of his competitors. He crushed no one.

He helped man. He was a living illus-

tration of the fact that a man can be an honorable, high-souled Christian gentleman and citizen and succeed. His death evoked a spontaneous and universal tribute to his character and worth. If he leaves no dollar to charity his life will have been of vastly greater value than the man who made the biblical atonement by giving away the millions he could not take with him.

The last man was a student, but a student of the word of God. A Christian preacher he, sometimes referred to as "an unpractical schoolmaster." Men gave him money without practically any stint or limit and told him to build a great institution of learning. But money alone cannot create a university, though it may provide the grounds and buildings and their equipment and

ENDOW PROFESSORSHIPS.

Roots, trees and branches,
Singly perfect may be;
Clapt hodge-podge together,
They don't make a tree.

That schoolmaster put the soul into the attempt. He gave it the life principle, his own. It is his personal monument rather than that of the money givers. This last man was a servant of Christ indeed, and one who, as he says, gave his best thought to the expounding of God's holy word rather than to the great university. He died poor in riches, but rich in poverty. The world rises to do honor to his simple and abiding faith, his sublime courage, his noble, uncompromising resignation.

These four men lived yesterday and died to-day. Wise or foolish alike, they came to an end. Yet there are between them great differences. The suicide, the successful failure, the upright Christian business man, the great thinker and educator constituted a remarkable quartet, preaching a gospel which it needs no words of mine to elucidate. Yes, the wise and the foolish come to the same end, but afterward the wise will go one way, the foolish another.

Which way will you go, friend?

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

FEB. 11.

Lesson VII. Jesus Calling Fisherman. Golden Text, Eph. 5. 1.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

Preceding Events in Galilee and Judea.—Soon after his temptation in the wilderness Jesus seems to have returned to the place where John was still baptizing, somewhere on the banks of the Jordan or one of its tributaries. It was at this time that John's testimony concerning Jesus the Lamb of God (John 1. 29-34) was given. Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, and John, son of Zebedee, being among those who heard this wonderful testimony of the Baptist. These two men, prompted by what they had heard, followed Jesus, and, together with Simon, Philip, Nathanael, and probably James, they accompanied him into Galilee (John 1. 35-51), witnessed the performance of the first miracle at Cana (John 2. 1-11), and remained a short time with him at Capernaum (John 2. 12). From Capernaum Jesus returned to Jerusalem to attend the passover feast, cleansed the temple, conversed with Nicodemus, preached and baptized, though some himself baptized, not but

short handle with which each net was snubbed to break. The nets were pear-shaped and of a size such that each man could ordinarily well handle one net. But on this occasion every net was so full that the attempt to lift it from the water in the usual way proved too great a strain, and each man was compelled to hold his own net in the water until help arrived.

7. Their partners—James and John, sons of Zebedee (comp. verse 10).

Filled both the boats, so that they began to sink.—The weight of the two boat-loads of fishes was evident from the depth to which the boats sank in the water. Thus the weight of a cargo of a great ocean vessel, even, may be estimated by the height to which the water rises on its sides, an empty vessel being easily distinguished from a heavily laden one by its appearing to "stand up high out of the water."

8. Amazed.—The amazement of this experienced fisherman indicates how miraculous was the draught of fishes.

10. Thou shalt—Jesus addresses Simon as the representative or spokesman of the group. The words which Jesus spoke were intended for all who were present (comp. Matt. 4. 19; Mark 1. 17).

Catch.—Literally, take alive, as with a net. They were to take men captive for the kingdom of heaven.

11. Left all, and followed him.—The sacrifice was a willing one. Peter alludes to it at a later time (comp. Luke 18. 28-30; Mark 10. 29-30), when he reminds his Master of the fact that the disciples had forsaken all and followed him, upon which Jesus gives the promise of hundredfold returns, both in this pre-

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Queen's fund for the unemployed now amounts to £120,000.

Sheffield is the only town where the notification of cases of consumption is compulsory.

It is calculated that the total cost of the Cabinet in salaries will be over £70,000.

Princess Christian has received an anonymous gift of £26,000 for the Royal School of Art Needlework.

More than £600,000 has been subscribed, says the Jewish Chronicle, for the relief of the Jews in Russia.

In 1894 England imported from Boston alone 530,015 pairs of boots; Scotland, 59,334; Ireland, 82,549 pairs.

At Billingsgate, London, the fog was so dense the other day that a drunken man lurched into a coffee-tavern.

Parliament has met on Sunday 11 times, the first in the reign of Edward III., the last at the death of George III.

Mr. John Fletcher Moulton, M.P., has been appointed lord justice of appeal in place of Justice Mathew, who recently resigned.

Mr. Howard Paul, the journalist and entertainer, has left nearly all his fortune, £46,000 in Britain and £7,000 in America, to charities.

It is computed that the money spent on drink in Leeds in a single year would provide 5,000 families with 30s. a week all the year round.

The throwing of confetti and rice at weddings in the Wigton, Cumberland, Parish Church has been prohibited by the church wardens.

In Woolwich Arsenal is being erected a new "danger" building, with walls 3 feet thick, to "stifle" the effects of an explosion that may occur.

Penny postage between the United Kingdom and Egypt, which came into force on Dec. 15, has already led to an increase in the number of letters sent.

During Christmas week the postoffices in London dealt with 113,000,000 letters, of which about 24,000,000 are delivered, and the rest forwarded to other offices.

Sir Herbert de Stern, a Jewish banker in London, and is a son of Baron Hermann de Stern, whose title was Potuguese.

It is not generally known that there is a memorial in London to the horses which fell in the South African war. It takes the appropriate form of a drinking trough.

Last year 48,000,000 tons of cargo were carried from all the seaports of the world, and out of that total 31,000,000 tons were carried by the ships of Great Britain.

The members of the Otley (Suffolk) District Sparrow Club have killed 3,680 sparrows and destroyed 2,250 eggs during the first six months of the club's existence.

Charing Cross station will be re-opened early in March and traffic will be resumed as soon as the temporary roof, or which work will begin next week, has completed.

Miss Arthur, the daughter and heiress of the late Fred. Archer, the famous English jockey, has come of age, and enters into possession of her fortune of about \$600,000.

Charles Beswick, a member of the Macclesfield Town Council, and a sub-postmaster, was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling £384 belonging to the Postmaster-General.

John Gaunt, who lives near Ambergate, Derbyshire, and is the official rat-catcher to the Midland Railway, has trained a fox to be as expert and reliable a rat-catcher as any of his dogs.

The King's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the Prince of Wales have seven rows.

YOUNG FOLKS

THE FLAME AND THE FIRE DOG.

Tools must have fallen fast asleep. Babiola had sat her down beside the big fireplace in the front room, and turned around for just a minute to look out of the window at the snowflakes tumbling down, when all at once she heard Toots tumble, too. And when she looked, Toots was lying in the fireplace, so close to the big logs, that the red and yellow flames were fairly creeping around her.

It was terrible. If it hadn't been for the fire dog, there's no telling what might have happened, but he did show wonderful presence of mind. Just as Toots was almost on fire, he jumped from his place at the side of the fireplace, and caught her dress in his iron teeth, and dragged her back to safety.

"Now, don't leave her so close to the fire again," he scolded. "A great, big girl like you. What are you trying to do? Make a flame-fairy out of her? Don't you know they're just on the look-out to grab and gobble up anything at all."

Babiola was petting Toots, and waiting for the wax to harden on her precious nose, where it had scorched a little.

"Who are they?" she asked. "I thought she would be all right."

The fire dog strutted back to its place, and knocked over the shovel and tongs.

"If I didn't watch things all the time, there'd be something burning, sure," it said. "And of all aggravating, stupid, silly things, a doll is the worst—next to a girl. That's why they always dress dolls like girls, because they act so silly."

"I've seen dolls dressed like boys, lots of them."

"I just won't argue," said the fire dog. "It isn't polite in the first place, and in the second, it makes me red hot to be contradicted. I say that dolls are silly, and it's silly of you to try and argue with me. Why, if you'd been asleep on that stool yourself, you would have tumbled just the same as that doll did, and maybe turned into a flame-fairy, too."

"What's a flame-fairy?" asked Babiola. "A flame-fairy," said the fire dog, "is lots of different things. It's the fairy of a flame, a fire-fairy, don't you know, and some are good, and some are bad. I've known lots and lots of them. I like to stand and watch them as they come and go up and down the chimney. Didn't you ever see them?"

"No, I didn't. Are they pretty?"

"They think they are," said the fire dog. "But they're not nearly so pretty as I am. Why, you see, there can never be a flame-fairy unless something has burned up first. Things don't burn up and leave nothing behind but ashes. There's always the flame-fairy that belongs to it, and it dances, and it leaps, and plays around until there are only dying embers left, and then it wraps a smoke cloak around it, and flies up the chimney to join the spark people."

"And where do they go to?"

"I've never been up the chimney myself," answered the fire dog. "And I never talked to a flame-fairy that came back, but I have been told by stray sparks that they just keep on going and going up through the sky until they meet a strolling comet, or a friendly star, or anything that they can tag on to, and then that's the end of them until next time."

"What next time?" asked Babiola. "I don't know," the fire dog shook its head mysteriously. "You'd have to ask a spark to find out that. It's a good deal like rain. It falls in lots of little drops, you know, but it's only one big lot of water, after all. So, I guess the flame-fairies are drops, don't you see?"

Babiola was staring at the fire. There are two big logs in the grate, and the flames leaped, and danced about and under them. There was one very large flame that spread higher than the

him at Capernaum (John 2, 12). From Capernaum Jesus returned to Jerusalem to attend the passover feast, cleansed the temple, conversed with Nicodemus, preached and baptized, "though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples" (John 2, 13 to 4, 2).

Departing again from Judea, Jesus passed through Samaria, spoke with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well, near Sychar, tarried at the request of the Samaritans two days in their city, and then proceeded again into Galilee (John 4, 2-43). A second miracle, the healing of the nobleman's son at Cana, the rejection of Jesus at Nazareth, and his removal from Nazareth to Capernaum are three important events which in this second and longer ministry of Jesus in Galilee precede the formal call of the twelve (John 4, 43-54; Luke 4, 14-31). Parallel accounts of the call of the four mentioned in to-day's lesson are found in Matt. 4, 18-22 and Mark 1, 16-20. These accounts do not, however, mention the miracle which preceded the call of the fishermen to discipleship.

Verse 1. Now—That is, on one special occasion about to be mentioned.

Pressed upon him—Thronged about him so that he was crowded for standing room.

The lake of Gennesaret—Known also as the "Sea of Galilee," or the "Sea of Tiberias." It is thirteen miles long and a little less than seven miles wide in its widest part. The body of water is pear-shaped, with the narrow end toward the south. Its surface is seven hundred feet below the sea level, and its greatest depth measures a little over two hundred feet. On the east and west sides the lake is bordered by hills and low mountains, on the north by gentle slopes rising gradually toward Mount Hermon, and on the south by the low plain of the Jordan valley. In the time of Jesus its northern and western shores were a continuous garden thickly dotted with towns and villages. Its waters still abound in choice fresh-water fish.

2. Standing by—Floating and moored near the shore.

The fishermen—Simon and Andrew, James and John, and their helpers or hired servants.

Washing their nets—It is of interest to note that three distinct Greek words, *diktikon*, *amphibleston*, and *singene* are in the New Testament translated net. *Diktikon*, the word used in our lesson text, seems to have been the general name for nets of all kinds, while the other two designated more especially nets used for fishing. Of these two, *amphibleston* denotes a casting net, being thrown with the hand, the *singene* was a seine or drag net. From the parallel passage in Matthew we learn by consulting the Greek original that it was a casting net, *amphibleston*, which Peter was using (Matt. 4, 18), and indeed this would be the only kind that could be used in deep water, since, though smaller, it entirely inclosed the fishes caught. A seine, on the contrary, can be used only in shallow water.

3. Sat down—The customary attitude of a Jewish rabbi while delivering a discourse on religion.

Taught—Continued the teaching which he had begun on shore, as the Greek imperfect indicates.

4. Had left—Had ceased.

He said unto Simon—Simon being the master of the craft, which had served him as a pupil.

Let down your nets—These same casting nets.

5. All night—Night being the more favorable time for fishing.

But at this word I will—This readiness of Peter as an experienced fisherman to act contrary to his own best judgment in response to the suggestion of Jesus presupposes a nearer acquaintance. Peter had indeed been a believer in and a follower of Jesus ever since he, with the others, had witnessed that first miracle at Cana, months before. Up to this time, however, he had not been asked to give up his business as a fisherman and devote his whole time to his discipleship. Possibly he was not before this prepared to make so complete a surrender.

6. Their nets were breaking—Either the meshes were beginning to tear or the

judes to it at a later time (comp. Luke 18, 28-30; Mark 10, 29, 30), when he reminds his Master of the fact that the disciples had forsaken all and followed him, upon which Jesus gives the promise of hundredfold returns, both in this present life and the life to come.

TO PROTECT THE EMPIRE

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL MANOEUVRES OF 1906.

To Test the Distribution of Fleets—The New Policy of Concentration.

The current year will witness the new policy of naval redistribution subjected to searching practical tests in February, June and September, says the London Daily Telegraph. The manoeuvres will be on an unexampled scale, and are expected to be most instructive in settling important points on naval strategy. This new policy has involved the withdrawal of the naval establishments from Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

CONCENTRATION AND MOBILITY.

It has been determined by the tenor of the late war in the far east, i. e., the necessity of massing British naval power so that it can be handled in time of war in skilful combination with irresistible effect for the protection of the home and over-sea dominions and for guarding the British mercantile marine in every sea. Canadians will watch the result with interest.

The year's manoeuvres will be as follows:—

February—The Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, with the three associated squadrons of armored cruisers will concentrate at Lagos, a magnificent bay off the Portuguese coast, and then take part in joint operations.

June—The same naval forces reinforced by the ships of several divisions in commission in reverse at the home ports, and all the torpedo craft, will combine for the "grand manoeuvres," it will be the greatest naval assembly ever called together, and fourteen British admirals will fly their flags. Every efficient man-of-war in the British fleet in home waters will participate, and the co-operation of the ship-owners has been promised, so that the conditions during the period of the mimic war may resemble those of actual hostilities in all essential respects. The squadrons in distant seas will co-operate as though war had been declared.

September—The China, East Indies and Australian squadrons will concentrate at Singapore for joint manoeuvres, specially intended to illustrate the best methods of safeguarding British interests in far eastern and southern seas.

For the first time in modern times the whole of the British fleet will be placed on a veritable war footing, and carry out its duties as if the fate of the Empire depended on the issues.

Sir Arthur K. Wilson, our greatest naval tactician and strategist, will be throughout in general control of the Admiralty's plans, and the assembled fleets in June. The most important manoeuvres will be under his supreme orders.

The squadrons in the far east, East Indian waters, and the Antioches and in the Atlantic will co-operate.

TO DOMINATE THE NEAR SEAS.

Naval power that may clash with British interests is situated in Europe. If, then as the results will prove, British naval powers can dominate the Channel, the North Sea and the Mediterranean, i. e., the "near seas," it dominates all seas.

Backed by Japan (in the far east, and with the United States in the west, British naval power sets aside the seas which lie between Esquimaux, Hong Kong, Sydney, Cape Town, Jamaica, Halifax and London.

Words of a silent man are never repeated in court.

catcher to the Midland Railway, has trained a fox to be as expert and reliable a rat-catcher as any of his dogs.

The King's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the Prince of Wales have seven rows, and those of the Lord Mayor of London six only.

A serious fire occurred at Yarmouth on the 25th ult., destroying a large block of riverside warehouses, the property of R. & W. Paul, grain merchants, together with hundreds of tons of grain and a new grain elevator.

In London you can now have your boots made while you wait. Some thirty machines are employed on each boot, and a completely finished article can be turned out in fifteen minutes.

The Cardiff City Council has passed a resolution requesting the King to visit Cardiff next year and open the new town hall and law courts and the docks of the Cardiff Railway Company.

The formal opening of the Acme Spinning Mill at Pendlebury, Manchester, has just taken place. It is the first electrically equipped and chimneyless spinning mill built in England.

Sir A. Jones says that no man who eats a lot of fruit can drink a lot of intoxicants, and £100,000 worth of bananas spread over England every week would do more to keep down the drink bill than legislation or temperance lectures.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is one of six members of the House of Commons—five Conservatives and one Liberal—who began their Parliamentary career in 1868, and have sat continuously ever since.

Birkenhead enjoys the distinction, so far as Great Britain is concerned, being the place where the first tram-car was started, a line being opened there on Aug. 30th, 1869. The next was in Bays water, in March, 1861.

The Corporation of Nottingham have decided to spend £10,000 in restoring Nottingham Castle. The fortress is associated with many outstanding events of English history, and it is to be preserved as a national monument.

The London Metropolitan Police have a collection of seventy thousand sets of finger prints of criminals. It has been completely established that the thin capillary ridges on the tips of the fingers undergo no natural change of characteristics from the cradle to the grave.

In the east end of London there is a haggis club, according to a Fleet street scribe, the members of which are "Blither Scots," but in circumstances the reverse of affluent. At New Year they have a patriotic hankering after the toothsome dainty. The worthy Caledonians, therefore, contribute each twopenny a week for some time, and make certain of their annual treat.

It is a far cry to that famous fight on "Culloden's bloody heath," where the hopes of the Young Pretender, Charles Stuart, were irretrievably shattered, but Mr. John Smith, of Ainderby Myers, Yorkshire, who is verging on his ninety-fourth year, talked in his young days with a survivor of the battle. In 1827, at a wedding feast, he met Mr. George Chapman, 105 years old, who, as the son of a loyal supporter of the claims of the Stuarts to the English throne, had fought at Culloden with a troop of volunteers.

FATHER'S GRACE.

Teacher: "Now, boys, why do we say grace before and after meals?" No reply.

Teacher: "Come, come; surely one of you can answer me! Tell me what grace is?" Still no answer.

Teacher: "This is really terrible! Now, Jenkins, tell me what your father does after a meal?"

Johnny: "Please, miss, he rubs his waistcoat."

Teacher: "That is not what I meant. I want to know what he says?"

Johnny: "Please, miss, he says, 'Ha! ha! Richard is himself again.'"

FAR-SIGHTED.

Mrs. Knicker—"Mrs. Jones is very economical."

Mrs. Bocker—"She doesn't stamp the letters she gives her husband to mail because she knows they will never reach the box."

fairies are drops, don't you see."

Babiola was staring at the fire. There are two big logs in the grate, and the flames leaped, and danced about and under them. There was one very large flame that spread higher than the others, and as it rose and fell and danced around, Babiola all at once saw that it was a flame-fairy, because there, just as plain as could be, was a face smiling at her every time the flame leaped up towards the chimney.

"Yes, that's one of them," said the fire dog. "He's a good one. It's no use trying to talk to them. They can't speak a single word. All they can do is dance, and burn things. Pretty soon he'll fly up the chimney as soon as his log burns up."

"I wish I could go up, too," said Babiola.

"Suppose you go up on the roof and sit on the edge of the chimney until one comes out," suggested the fire dog, hopefully. "Or say a spell. Don't you know any spells? I used to know lots of them, but they're real dangerous, because sometimes you're liable to say the wrong one, and then goodness only knows what you'll turn yourself into. Say a smoke spell and see what happens."

"I don't know any spells."

"Well, maybe I can remember it. I'll try, and say, if you should go up with the flame fairies and the sparks, please do find out what becomes of them. I want to know. Now say after me just as fast as you can:

"Smoke up, smoke up, smoke up, smoke up, smoke up, smoke up—"

"How many times?"

"Seven hundred and seventy-seven times, and then you have to say it backward, like this:

"Up smoke, up smoke, up smoke, up smoke, up smoke;"

"I don't believe that's a spell," said Babiola. "It sounds as if you'd made it up yourself."

"Well, it is a spell. Oh, I won't argue. Just you say it, and see what will happen. Then say:

"Blither, blither,
Whither, whither,
Fly the sparks up in the sky,
With smoke for a cloak,
Dear me, what a joke,
Babiola wants to try."

"Say that one. That's poetry. Girls always want their spells to be in poetry." But Babiola laid tools down behind the stool carefully and smiled up at the flame-fairy.

"I'll meet you up on the edge of the chimney," she said, and then she shut her eyes, an began to say over and over and over, "Smoke up, smoke up, smoke up, smoke up, smoke up smoke up—"

The fire dog kept count, but just as she reached the seventy-fifth count she felt herself changed and opened her eyes. It was the queerest thing. Instead of finding herself up on the edge of the chimney outdoors, there she was hanging on a hook above the fire dog.

"Well, for goodness sakes, will you look at that!" cried the fire dog. "You're the wind-jammer, aren't you? I was afraid that spell was a little mixed up."

"Am I flying like a spark?" asked Babiola.

"Flying fiddlesticks!" cried the fire dog. "That's the bellows spell, and I got it mixed with the smoke spell. Isn't that too bad. It's really a burning shame, isn't it. Even the poker would have been better. The flames never like the bellows a bit. Wait till I ask the flame-fairy what we can do."

He moved over into the midst of the fire, and the flame-fairy danced about him, while he asked it what could be done.

"He says to say it backward and untwist yourself," said the fire dog at last. "Try it."

So Babiola began saying "Up smoke, over and over, when all at once she heard Bobolink's whistle out in the hall.

"All spells off," called the fire dog, getting back into its place, and the flame-fairy gave one last whirl and flew up the chimney.

"I don't believe fire dogs can talk at all," said Bobolink, when she told him what had happened.

THE "SEALS OF OFFICE" OCEAN ROAD TERRORS

THE PHRASE HAS A SOMEWHAT VAGUE MEANING.

Dummy Seals are Received and Given Up by Succeeding Cabinet Ministers.

Everyone has heard of the "Seals of office," those symbols of power which departing Ministers surrender; but how they are surrendered and their precise value in the State economy is often a mystery even to politicians of high rank. One such politician confessed to the present writer that, apart from the Great Seal—which he irreverently described as being about the size of a small warning-pan, with two halves that fold together to form a mould—he had never seen the seals of office.

Until all the seals have been given up to the King the holders are still technically in office. Much discussion was caused on this point about ten years ago when Lord Salisbury, disregarding precedent, sent his secretary to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to ask for the War Office seals before the latter had delivered them to the Sovereign.

A Prime Minister has no seals. He signifies his acceptance of office by kissing the Sovereign's hand.

But in the Cabinet are some most important personages who possess seals, and the Privy Council has to be summoned that they may be endowed from his Majesty's hand with their insignia. On this solemn occasion the Privy Council meets twice on the same day. At the first meeting the members of the outgoing Cabinet surrender into the King's hand the trust they have received, and at the second the trust is taken over by the members of the new Cabinet.

KING HOLDS THEM FOR A TIME.

During this interval the seals lie peacefully upon the table, under the King's hand, and the business of the State should be at a standstill.

The resignation of the seals is, indeed, a most solemn ceremony. From the Home Office, the War Office, the India Office, wherever there is a secretary of State to have seals, his charge has been disinterred from the safe where it has lain since the last occasion. Perhaps an Under Secretary has furtively polished them, for, though each Secretary possesses three, only the smallest is ever used, and that but rarely. The Great Seal is, of course, the largest and most important, being the only one that is still to any extent used. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper of the Seal receives it from the Messenger to the Seal, whose duty it is always to wait upon it, and resign it to King Edward.

SEALS THAT ARE DREAMS.

Considered as seals, merely with the idea of sealing documents, the smaller Seals of State are figments, dreams; but as emblems of what a Secretary could do if he liked they are impressive. Imagine Mr. Akers-Douglas at the Home Office writing a reprieve, and then calling for the seals. A long and solemn silence reigns while they are being fetched from the safe, and then publicly and impressively he selects the largest and seals the reprieve. Then the waiting hansom gallops off to the scaffold. In reality a reprieve is written out by an Under Secretary, and not "officially" sealed at all.

GREAT SEAL STILL A POWER.

Important State documents that deal with the making of treaties or the institution of Royal Commissions are sealed with the Great Seal. Indeed, the Great Seal is still a power in the land, though it does not still exercise a rivalry with the Sovereign, as it did in the days when the Lord Chancellor ran always to Charles I. with the Great Seal. It is reported that the Parliamentarians were quite nonplussed until it occurred to them to make a duplicate, when they

ROCK THAT COST FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES.

It is the Safest, But Not the Kindest, to Go Full Steam Ahead in a Fog.

It might seem at first sight that the liner, with her accurate steering, her independence of wind and tide, and her ability to regulate her speed to a yard, would reduce the dangers of fog to a minimum, and yet the facts are exactly the reverse, for the number of liners injured or lost in fog is not only relatively greater, but, as may be understood, the loss of property and life is infinitely greater.

Now and then we hear of a small trading vessel cut in two by a big steamer, which passes on, perhaps never having felt the shock; but it would take many such accidents as this to equal even one of the terrible disasters in which the fog spectre has lured the liner to destruction.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES.

In 1873 the Atlantic, a record-breaker in her day, hit the Nova Scotian rocks in the fog, and five hundred and sixty lives paid the penalty for the error in the course. In '78 the Grosser Kurfurst, a German warship, feeling her way through a channel fog, was struck by a homeward bound steamer and went down, taking three hundred men with her. In '91 the Eutopia, a ship full of Italian emigrants, was lost in the same way in the Mediterranean, and the bill here was five hundred and seventy-four lives. In '95 the North German Lloyd liner Elbe, running down in a fog towards the Straits of Dover, was struck almost without a moment's warning and sank, taking down with her three hundred and thirty-five lives.

These, of course, are just a few instances taken almost at random to illustrate the perils of the ocean road. Every device that human ingenuity could suggest has been tried to make it less, but so far with very little avail. The chief reason is that fog deprives the sailor of his two most necessary senses—sight and hearing. You see a light glimmering through a fog; it may be fifty yards or a quarter of a mile away, according to the conditions, and hitting or missing it is merely a matter of chance.

THE SOUND OF THE FOG-HORN.

So, too, in a fog, you may hear fog-horns braying and sirens screaming all about you, but you haven't a notion where they come from or how far they are off until you hit something or something hits you. Of the horrors that must happen on a crowded liner sinking in a dense fog the less said the better.

For many years there has been an interesting controversy among seamen which is worth mentioning briefly. Is it safer to go full speed ahead, or dead slow, through a fog?

On the one hand it is argued: Given a fog area fifty miles across, go through it at twenty knots, and you reduce the possible collision time to two hours and a half; at ten knots you are five hours in it, and double your chances of hitting or being hit; while at five knots you would have ten hours' fog and four times the risk of collision.

This is perfectly sound as far as it goes, though it must be confessed there is a certain amount of selfishness in the argument. A liner rushing through a fog at twenty knots an hour may be a danger to other craft, but she is practically safe herself unless she hit an iceberg or some other big ship.

Happily, in recent times, the genius of Marconi has brought the conquest of the fog fiend within apparently measurable distance. For a vessel fitted with his apparatus can hold constant communication with all similarly-fitted vessels a range of

HUNDREDS OF MILES.

Why did the Drummond Castle run on the rocks near Ushant on a clear night and send two hundred and fifty of her crew and passengers into Eternity? Why did the Paris get forty miles out of her course on the best-known ocean highway in the world, and hit the Manacles within a few yards of where the Mohegan had done the same thing a few weeks before? Why did the P. & O. liner China, in clear weather, on a perfectly clear evening, run full tilt on to the rocks of Perim as though she hadn't a look-out on board of her?

These form only three instances out of many that furnish puzzles which perhaps will never be solved until that improbable day when the perfect man commands a perfect ship.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE GREATER GERMANY

TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN POPULATION OF TEUTONIC EMPIRE.

The German People Will Have a Commanding Place in World Politics.

There is great rejoicing in Germany over the results of the quinquennial census taken in the first week of December, writes F. W. Will in a Berlin letter to the Chicago Daily News. At this writing returns are available only for the towns and cities, which universally register handsome increases, and indicate that the fatherland will end the fifth year of the new century with a total of something more than 60,000,000 souls, an increase of about 4,000,000 since the census of 1900.

The Kaiser's capital, with 2,034,000, has grown 145,000 in that period, but the total of "Greater Berlin"—the capital proper and the numerous suburbs, like Charlottenburg, Schoenberg, Wilmersdorf and Rixdorf, which are separated from it by only imaginary dividing lines—counts up 2,735,000, which is 21,000 greater than the last published census of Paris, and puts the German metropolis for the time being in the proud position of Europe's second biggest city and the first on the continent.

TWENTY-EIGHT GREAT CITIES.

The census reveals 28 German cities with a population of over 130,000, as follows:—

	1905.	1900.
Berlin	2,034,000	1,887,845
Hamburg	800,582	705,738
Munich	537,800	498,724
Dresden	514,283	480,559
Leipzig	502,605	455,132
Breslau	487,000	422,700
Cologne	425,944	372,290
Frankfurt	336,985	288,500
Nuremberg	293,668	261,031
Dusseldorf	262,630	213,711
Hanover	249,619	235,649
Stuttgart	245,998	176,699
Chemnitz	243,964	206,913
Charlottenburg	236,634	189,390
Stettin	230,578	210,702
Essen	229,270	118,893
Koenigsberg	220,212	189,482
Bremen	214,553	182,918
Halle	168,640	156,600
Elberfeld	167,710	156,963
Strassburg	167,342	151,041
Kiel	163,351	107,900
Danzig	159,088	147,301
Barmen	155,974	141,944
Rixdorf	152,858	90,422
Aachen	144,110	135,245
Schoenberg	140,932	95,998
Brunswick	136,423	128,211

In 1875 Germany had only twelve cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, and but four with more than 200,000. In 1905 there are thirty-four with over 100,000 and eighteen with more than 200,000. That population is centring in the cities in about the same ratio as in the United States is manifested by the fact that Germany contains exactly the same number of municipalities, with more than 130,000 inhabitants, that the United States does—twenty-

HEALTH

THE CARE OF THE SKIN.

To most persons the skin represents simply the organ of touch, and because it is customary to keep nearly all of its surface concealed, its relation to the well fare of the body is overlooked. It has, however, most important functions, such as the casting out of waste matter and the maintenance of an even body temperature, disregard of which may lead to serious disturbances of health.

But aside from its purely physiological purposes, the skin is an important influence for or against personal appearance, and its proper is therefore worthy of consideration from this point of view alone.

Cleanliness is the greatest essential in the care of the skin. For the cleansing bath, water as hot as can be borne is best, and a good soap should be freely applied with a moderately stiff bath brush. If the water is at all hard it is well to soften it by the addition of a little ammonia or borax. A quick sponging of the entire body with cold water should follow, in order to cause the pores relaxed by the heat to contract and the drying should be accomplished by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel.

Although the habitual use of hot water on the face is sometimes condemned on the ground that it tends to favor the relaxation of the skin and produces wrinkles, there is no danger of this if the washing be concluded with cold water.

The sponge is a thing to be avoided as it is difficult to keep clean, and forms a beautiful lurking place for germs. One wash-cloth should be kept for the face alone, and this should be boiled frequently.

At night it is a good plan to rub a little pure cold cream into the skin of the face and then wipe it off with a piece of soft linen. It is surprising how black the latter will appear when the operation is finished. Cold cream and talcum powder and some of the cosmetics are safe and useful, but other cosmetics do more harm than good.

The development of wrinkles can be retarded, and if present they may be lessened by gentle massage with the finger-tips anointed with cold cream. A good general rule is to let the direction of the rubbing be upward and outward.

Above all, it should be remembered that cleanliness, exercise, fresh air, simple food and attention to the digestion are the most important considerations in the care of the skin.—Youth's Companion.

HEALTH HINTS.

In the treatment of contusion, where there is extensive discoloration of the skin, if olive oil be freely applied, without rubbing, the discoloration will quickly disappear. Absorbent cotton may be soaked in the oil and applied.

Everybody knows the tonic value of apples upon the system. Of all the ordinary fruits, apples, if eaten regularly, are the most generally beneficial, and many a man or woman noted for his or her good health ascribes it to the plentiful eating of apples.

For external use, in sore throat, take a piece of lint doubled (8 inches by 2 inches.) Wring it out of hot water; sprinkle over it a teaspoonful of eau-de-Cologne, and wrap it round the throat; cover it with oiled silk of the same size, and tie it all on with a light silk handkerchief.

That anyone afflicted with a bad cough can cease coughing at will seems on the face of it an absurd idea. Yet if the sufferer, when tempted to cough, will draw a long breath, holding it until it warms, and so soothe every air cell, he will find that the cough will soon be considerably relieved.

To Straighten the Shoulders. — The following is an excellent exercise. Stand with feet apart and raise your arms till

the Sovereign, as it did in the days when the Lord Chancellor ran always to Charles I. with the Great Seal. It is reported that the Parliamentarians were quite nonplussed until it occurred to them to make a duplicate, when they dispensed with the King altogether.

Later Kings of England have regarded it in a curious, quizzical manner; as a rival of whom it was too foolish to be jealous. How can a King be jealous of his own seal? Yet it is almost an air of triumph with which King William IV. makes game of the broken seal of his predecessor. Greville relates the story. Lord Chancellor Brougham and ex-Chancellor Lyndhurst were wrangling for the pieces of the defaced seal. King William gravely separated the halves, and decided by the toss of a coin. "The King is a queer fellow," added Greville, but he does not say which half went to each. The Great Seal, it is well known, must never leave the Lord Chancellor's possession, nor must it be taken from the countrv. Mr. Michael MacDonagh, in his classic book on Parliament, relates how Brougham took it with him to Scotland, and excited the great indignation of his royal master. He had arrived at Rothiemarchus, and as a great privilege disclosed his treasure to the ladies of the party gathered there by the Duchess of Bedford. These playful people hid it in a tea chest, and Lord Brougham was really thrown into considerable distress searching for it. At last he found it, and to celebrate its recovery he allowed them to make pancakes in it. Not satisfied with this experiment he subsequently repeated it at Tavmouth, and for the second time in its existence the Great Seal of England was used as a frying-pan.

ONCE IT WAS STOLEN.

Once, indeed the Great Seal has been stolen. In 1784 it vanished from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow in Great Ormond street. Pitt, who had just been appointed Prime Minister, vowed that the Whigs had stolen it to avert a general election, as Parliament could not be dissolved without. The difficulty, however, was overcome by the production of a new one in the record time of thirty-six hours.

About thirty years later, the Great Seal was lost under rather amusing circumstances. Eldon, the Lord Chancellor, was so nervous over his trust that he always slept with it in his room. One night there was a fire. Jumping from his bed he snatched up the box, rushed down into the garden and buried it in one of the flower beds. Then in his excitement he forgot the place. "You never saw anything so ridiculous," he wrote—afterwards—"as seeing the whole family down the walks dithering with bits of stick until we found it."

Such care is taken of the Great Seal that, although the "Purse-bearer" always accompanies the Lord Chancellor into the House of Lords, the Great Seal is not in the satchel. It is left in a Morocco-covered box in a strong safe at the residence of the Lord Chancellor.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Husband: "That's a foolish habit you women have of carrying your purses in your hands when in the street."

Wife: "Why is it?"

Husband: "Because a thief could easily snatch them and get away."

Wife: "Well, if the husbands of other women don't give them any more to put in their purses than you give me to put in mine, the thief would starve to death."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mamie—I believe in woman's rights. Gertie—Then you think every woman should have a vote?

Mamie—No, but I think every woman should have a voter.

THE PROFESSOR'S CHANCE.

"You sketch with a free hand, Miss Brownsmith," remarked the professor, who had been critically examining her portfolio.

"Entirely free," said the young lady, as she cast down her eyes in soft confusion and waited for the professor to follow up the opening.

fog tend within apparently measurable distance. For a vessel fitted with his apparatus can hold constant communication with all similarly-fitted vessels a range of

HUNDREDS OF MILES.

and also with lighthouses, however dense the fog may be. Therefore, if only the carrying of this apparatus were made compulsory, as it certainly should be, each vessel could at once learn how many vessels there were about her, how fast they were going, and what course they were steering, as well as getting a fairly accurate idea of their positions from last observation dead reckoning, and so on.

This system is such an immense protection against what is, after all, by far the greatest peril of the ocean road that insurance companies are already discriminating in favor of those ships which carry the apparatus. It is to be hoped that some day it will be illegal for a passenger or great cargo steamer to go to sea without.

Next in importance of the dangers that lie in the path of the ocean liner is the ever present possibility of breakdown. A sailing-ship may get dismasted and crippled for a time, but if her hull is sound she can always rig jury masts and stagger home somehow; but let the mightiest liner that ever broke a record break a screw-shaft or lose her propeller, and she is as helpless as an empty barrel on the water.

To quote only two recent incidents. Everyone will remember the intense anxiety which people in England and Germany felt day after day they opened their papers and found that the Cunarder Pavonia and the German liner Bavaria were still missing. They were saved, thanks to splendid seamanship and devotion; but how many steamers have broken down in mid-ocean and drifted away into the unknown, to be ground to pieces in the northern or southern seas, or smashed into scrap-iron on the rocks of some desolate coast, is one of the secrets of the sea.

A DOUBLE CHANCE.

This, by the way, raises a point of great importance to the ocean traveller. Always travel by a twin-screw steamer if you can. In the single screw everything depends upon one piece of steel casting, and the best screw-shaft ever turned out is not quite perfect. If that should break, it is just a question of being picked up by another steamer or drifting away to destruction.

Take, for instance, the passage from Yokohama to Vancouver across the North Pacific; it is a little over six thousand miles, it is one of the loneliest parts of the ocean, and but for the Canadian Pacific steamers it would be practically deserted. All these vessels are twin-screw, and so could always get somewhere even if one shaft broke; but a single-screw vessel with a broken shaft might drift about for years and no one be the wiser.

It is the same with that other frequent peril—a smashed rudder or a disabled steering-gear. The twin-screw can steer with her propellers; the other is unmanoeuvrable and has to stop.

The iceberg is a peril almost peculiar to the Atlantic highway, but it is never dangerous save in fog, and is a sharp eye kept on the thermometer its presence will always be shown by a sharp fall in temperature.

THE MOST APPALLING TERROR.

Fire, that most appalling of all ocean dangers, is, of course, common to sailing ships and steamers alike, but it has been very much reduced on the modern liner. All the lights are electric, and the crews are strong and well drilled, and every conceivable appliance for fighting the flames is in use; in fact, figures go to show that this is the smallest of the dangers which the liner has to fear.

The last of the great perils of the ocean road is at once the most incomprehensible and the most difficult to guard against. This is what may be called the personal danger. The captains and officers of the modern liner are the very pick and flower of their profession, and as men it would be very hard to find their superiors in any other sphere of life; yet, after all, they are only human, and now and then the time comes when even their skill fails them.

more than 200,000. That population is centring in the cities in about the same ratio as in the United States is manifested by the fact that Germany contains exactly the same number of municipalities, with more than 130,000 inhabitants, that the United States does—twenty-eight. The new census indicates that the traditional excess of males over females in Germany continues to exist.

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS HAPPY.

The returns bring particular gratification to German political economists, whose hopes and prophecies for the fatherland's future place in the world are intimately concerned with an unceasing growth of population. Prof. Schmoller of the University of Berlin finds that the census justifies his prediction that the German Empire will number 104,000,000 by 1965, and 208,000,000 in the year 2135—a trifling 230 years hence. Hubbe-Schleiden, another German population prophet, outdoor-Schmoller, and reckons on 150,000,000 Germans by 1980, and M. Leroy Beaulieu, the French statistician, is on record as believing that the Hohenzollern who sways Germania's destinies in the year 2000 will rule over 200,000,000 subjects.

The only disturbing feature of these figures indicating the fatherland's solid growth is the fact that it is necessary for Germany to expand. They are numerical evidence which can not be explained away that Germany must find room for her multiplying millions or lose them as citizens and soldiers. If the Kaiser's colonies were productive, like Australia, South Africa and Canada, where young Teutons could settle, prosper and continue to owe allegiance to their Emperor, the situation would present nothing disquieting. But Germany's overseas possessions offer no attractions to emigrants, and have proved thus far nothing but graveyards for subsidies.

BRITONS ARE ALARMED.

It is precisely this state of affairs that fills Englishmen with alarm when they contemplate Germany's future. They are persuaded that it is toward British colonial possessions that the Teutons will cast covetous eyes when the life-and-death struggle for more room for Germans impels them to act. This is the "German danger," which makes Britons believe they must keep armed to the teeth for the time when young Germany will burst the bounds European political geography forces upon her. Germans scout such a theory. They point to Asia Minor and southern Brazil, where they are gradually acquiring economic supremacy, and explain that it is markets, not territory, that the fatherland is after, and that German policy is aimed at developing them. If enough of them can be developed and kept open to German enterprise the increase of industry at home, it is calculated, will keep pace with increase of population.

PLAITED.

McJigger—"Oh, she's a peach. Her hair is positively pure gold, and—"

Thingumbob—"So they say, and I can't understand it. I knew her when she was a little girl."

McJigger—"Well?"

Thingumbob—"Well, it was merely plaited then."

EASY MONEY.

Jagsby—"What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose, doctor?"

Doctor—"Take nothing for three months. Two dollars, please."

TRUE ENOUGH.

It is about as easy to drown trouble in drink as it is to put out a fire with kerosene.

THEIR BAD MEMORIES.

How often it happens that the cream of society is made up of people who have money but are unable to remember how they got it.

He: "I'd just as lief be hung for a sheep as a lamb." She: "Well, you'll be hung for neither; you'll be hung for a calf or nothing."

a long breath, holding it until it warms, and so soothe every air cell, he will find that the cough will soon be considerably relieved.

To Straighten the Shoulders. — The following is an excellent exercise. Stand quite upright and raise your arms till they are in straight line with your shoulders. Still keeping your elbows in the same position, touch your shoulders with the finger-tips. Lower the arms to the sides. Repeat, but don't go on, long after the muscles begin to get tired. Take a rest and try again later.

Superfluous Hair.—That most distressing of all blemishes to a woman, can be entirely removed by a piece of toilet pumice-stone. It must be passed firmly but lightly over the skin, care being taken not to chafe it. It is better to do this at bed-time, afterwards applying to the parts (without rubbing) a little cream which should be left on all night.

When cleaning your teeth always brush them with an up and down movement, and not sideways only, and the lack of the teeth should be brushed even more carefully than the front, for it is there that tartar is most likely to accumulate.

If soap doesn't agree with your skin, try glycerine. Wring a piece of flannel out of lukewarm water, pour a very little glycerine on it, and with this wash your face, after first bathing it in warm or cold water. Well rinse and dry afterwards, and your face will be beautifully soft and smooth.

If only people could be induced never to sit or sleep in a room in which all the windows are closed there would be far fewer colds caught. The idea is not so much that you will grow used to the air, but that through constantly breathing fresh air your lungs will grow stronger and healthier, and your body will therefore be in a more fit condition to withstand disease of any kind—colds among the rest.

Turkish baths should play a leading part in the cure of corpulence. If it is not possible for you to get these, make a practice of taking a lukewarm bath every morning, afterwards getting someone to rub, knead, and pound all the fleshy parts of your body with the hands. Before dressing you can also indulge in a few simple dumb-bell exercises with advantage.

PENCILS AND CONTAGION.

Doctors Condemn Habit of Children Exchanging Lead Pencils.

Doctors in England are taking a great deal of interest in the reports received from America to the effect that half a hundred cases of diphtheria in one of the public schools have been traced to the practice of children exchanging lead-pencils and putting the lead-pencils in their mouths while at study in the schools. This system of collecting the pencils at the close of the school-day, and distributing them the next morning has been in vogue in England, and several of the most prominent physicians in London have started a campaign against the practice.

"It does not follow that the pencils were the only medium of contagion," said one of the doctors, "but it is quite possible. There is no doubt but that the practice of distributing pencils is responsible for many unpleasant ailments."

"Nine children out of ten suck the ends of their pencils, and, in my opinion, there could be no more potent way of spreading the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases. The simplest way to overcome the difficulty would be to have a small drawer fitted to each school desk, so that each child could keep its own pencil. It is perfectly hopeless to try to teach them not to suck the end."

HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

"Tommy," said a father to his son, "have you been at those six apples I put in the cupboard?"

"Father," said Tommy, looking into his eyes, "I have not touched one."

"Then how is it your mother found five apple cores in your bedroom, and there is only one left on the plate?"

"That," said Tommy, as he dashed wildly for the door, "is the one I didn't touch."

OUT THEY GO!

We are clearing the balance of the **KING SHOE SAMPLES** at the following prices. This is a rare chance for you.

Ladies' \$3.00 and 3.50 Sample Shoes, clearing at.....	\$2.25
Ladies' Sample Shoes and broken lines, taken from our regular stock, bright new goods, clearing at.....	\$2.00
Men's \$3.50 Sample Shoes, price stamped on sole, now.....	\$2.50
Ladies' Felt Lace Boots, all sizes, clearing at.....	65c.
Men's \$3.00 and 3.25 Snag-proof Rubbers, now.....	\$2.50

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and **BUCK WHEAT FLOUR** always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best **ANTHRACITE COAL**. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

The Best 25c. TEA,

EITHER GREEN OR BLACK,
IN TOWN.

Try my 40c. Black Tea at 35c., or 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

FRANK H. PERRY.

\$5 00 For Your Thoughts.

To the first lady or gentleman who will fill in the words, of which the capital letters running down this column on this page are the beginning, and mail or hand same to us: we will give a pair of Stevens Gold Filled Spectacles Frames, guaranteed for fifteen years containing properly fitted lenses, valued at five to seven dollars—according to lenses required. The above offer is good for the month of February only, and in the last issue of this paper for this month the words will appear in full. Watch this issue and see if you are correct.—F. L. Hooper.

I — V —

Caesar's Appearance.

Julius Caesar was a thin man, tall and with a very wrinkled, seamy countenance. His forehead was broad and full of wrinkles. His eyes were not large, but described as exceedingly bright and quick. His nose was of more than usual size and his chin full and prominent. He walked with a slight, scholarly stoop in his shoulders. His ears stood out well from his head, and his hair was always cut close. Early in life he became bald.

Quite the Contrary.

Tess—I certainly was surprised to hear that Maud was married. I see

SAVING MONEY.

During **FEBRUARY** we purpose giving our ordered clothing customers a chance to have their Suits or Overcoats made to their own liking, in our very best style, at actual cost.

\$20 Suits or Overcoats \$16.00

\$19 do do 15.00

\$18 do do 14.50

\$16 & \$17 do 13.00

\$7 Pants..... 5.50

\$6 do 5.00

\$5 do 4.00

\$4 do 3.25

ORDER NOW.

J. L. BOYES,

The Reliable Clothier.

Coal Oil.

Canadian and genuine American.
MADOLE & WILSON.

By Order.

1st March, all taxes unpaid will be placed in the Division Court for Collection.

T. F. RUTTAN,
Collector Taxes for Napanee.

Curling.

Two rinks of The Napanee Curling Club played in Brockville, on Wednesday.

The Belleville Curlers played a match with the Napanee Curlers, at the Napanee rink on Thursday evening.

The Brockville Curlers played the Napanee Curlers at Napanee on Thursday afternoon.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co.

On Wednesday afternoon the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. A meeting of the creditors is called for, on Friday, Feb'y. 10th. It is probable that arrangements will be made whereby the business will be re-organized and continued. It would be a pity indeed to have the business, which furnishes a lot of employment closed up.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling Bran 85c per 100 lbs. Bread made from Five Roses Flour won First prize at several Fall Fairs. Try a bag at \$2.45. Try our Tea, 2 lbs 25c our 25c Tea beats the world. We sell sugars cheaper than all dealers.

A Poor House.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee of the town council made a move in the right direction when they proposed to circulate a petition to have a House of Refuge established in this County near Napanee. Most of the other Counties of the Province have built or are building Houses of Refuge and County should not be behind hand in providing a place where the poor of the County could be housed and taken care of instead of the present haphazard way in which the poor are taken care of by Township village and town council and charitable organizations.

All Doubts Settled.

No vague question need now haunt the minds of up-to-date women when home dyeing is necessary.

DY-O-LA does the thing—and does it better. Quick, easy and economical.

The one package can be used for every sort of cloth—wool, silk, cotton and mixed.

Gives beautiful, even, fast colours.

DY-O-LA is better than any other dye I ever used," says Mrs. G. D. Murray, Newcastle, N.B. Write to her, and she'll tell you more.

Try **DY-O-LA**. At your druggist's. Only, per package, 10c.

Crane's Fine Stationery,

is the best quality of stationery you can buy—Agency—**WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE**—Sold in Bulk not in Boxes.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Leonard, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wartman, returned to her home in Glenvale this week. Miss Leonard and Miss May Nicholls accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Vanluven Yarker, spent Sunday the guests of his mother, Mrs. Zara Vanluven, Bridge street.

Mrs. Herb Gibson, Belleville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gibson.

Miss Gertie Fuge, Gananoque, returned home Monday, after spending a few days in Napanee.

Mr. Ed Conger Gananoque, spent Sunday at his home here.

A number of the local Masons paid a fraternal visit to Bath on Monday eve.

Mr. R. Laidlaw, of the Archives Department, Ottawa, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Elebert Wheeler, of Gananoque, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Emma Bristowe, Adolphustown is spending the week here, visiting her son, Mr. Fred Bristowe.

W. S. Herrington, K. C., was in Kingston, on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Davis, Mount Pleasant, left last week for Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. M. H. Fralick won three prizes on his black minorca fowl at Lindsay Poultry Show.

Miss Rossie Evans, Picton, spent last week the guest of Miss Alice Pruyin.

Mrs. Lulu Archer, Deseronto, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Markle is visiting friends in London.

Miss Pearl Perry has returned from a visit with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Toronto, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Geo. Davy.

Mr. J. H. Mowers left last week for Chicago.

Miss Mable Archer and Mr. Frank Ansell, Deseronto, spent Sunday the guests of Miss Annie Wilson.

The Brisco house has again changed hands. Mr. Ben Luffman becomes the proprietor.

Miss Mary Gifford, Brighton, is the guest of Mrs. G. H. Williams.

Messrs G. H. Williams, C. Hambly, Damon Clark and Ed Francisco, attended the horse races at Centreville on Thursday.

Mr. C. H. Stanberry, Toronto, is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. Thos Holgate, Belleville, is in town for a few days.

Mr. F. S. Lapum, Mr. Wm. Dunham, and Mr. F. Williams are going to Kingston this eve to take in the Hockey match.

Mr. Wm. Carruthers, Kingston, was



**BIFOCALS
OR
DOUBLE VISION
GLASSES**

Give a satisfaction that nothing will replace. They come so near to the natural that you will

Give a satisfaction that nothing will replace. They come so near to the natural that you will feel like you did in boyhood.

H. E. Smith

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

1-tf Office, West Side Market Square

SPRING IS NOT YET HERE,

but we are ready for its advent, as our stock of

Wall Papers,
Curtain Poles and Ends,
Window Shades,
Plate Rail
Picture Moulding,
Picture Frames,

and the various necessities for house cleaning, was never more complete.

Don't make the great mistake of buying before you see our stock. It will pay you good dollars to wait till you come to town.

WE HAVE THE GOODS IN STOCK

Our paper will be trimmed if you want it done. Unused paper will be taken back.

CALL AND SEE US.

A. E. PAUL.

A GRAND CONCERT

Under the auspices of Epworth League of E. M. Church, will be given by

MR. GEORGE FOX,

Celebrated Violinist, assisted by

MISS EVA GRIFFITH,

Elocutionist, and local talent,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

All who had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Fox will welcome his return.

Admission 25 Cts.

Winter Sports

Snow shovels from 10c upwards, Hockey sticks 15c up, pucks 15c up, skates both hockey and spring from 50c up, ash sifters, &c for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE

and his hair was always cut close. Early in life he became bald.

Quite the Contrary.

Tess—I certainly was surprised to hear that Maud was married. Jess—Yes, it was rather unexpected. Tess—Her family's quite incensed, I hear. They say her husband is a man of absolutely no family. Jess—That's all wrong. He was a widower with four children.

A Matter of Credit.

"He is always bragging that he doesn't owe anybody a dollar."

"Well," answered the man who borrows, "thank heaven my credit is not that bad."

Always on Deck.

When the "unexpected happens," As it's bound to do, you know, It finds somebody waiting To shout, "I told you so."

Honest Confession.

Jack—And do you always speak the truth about your friends?

John—Yes, but not until after they are gone.

S — C

The Belleville Grays hockey team played the Deseronto team on Wednesday evening, at Deseronto.

On Monday, Mrs. Sarah Lynn had the misfortune to fall, while closing the door and broke her arm above the elbow. Dr. Leonard reduced the fracture and the patient is doing well.

A — T

E. LOYST sells flour, feed, bran, shorts, groceries, just a little cheaper than others. E. LOYST.

An Oddfellows Lodge was initiated in Odessa, on Wednesday evening by the members of Cataragui Lodge, Kingston. A number of Napanee, Oddfellows were in attendance.

M — H

BATH

James Heron is all smiles; again another young "mason" has come to stay.

Sandy Taft is busy drawing hay from the penitentiary farm to his home in Collins's Bay.

Hugh Day has secured a position on the G. T. R. running between Toronto and Montreal.

Collins' Bay cheese factory patrons purpose giving an oyster supper in the near future.

A series of weekly meetings were held in Union church, which closed on Tuesday.

Mrs. Arthur Asselstine has returned from the hospital fully recovered.

Lagrippe is creeping in among us. D. J. Day has been quite sick, but is recovering.

A very pretty wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, Kingston, the contracting parties being George Keys, formerly of Bath road, and Ethel Pugh, of Kingston. Mr. and Keys will return to Winnipeg to reside next week. We wish them happiness and happiness and success in their new home. His sister, Miss Ethel, of Canadavergue, N. Y., and brother, of Toronto, were present at the wedding.

Chopping axes, Cross Cut Saws, Axe Handles, Buck Saws, Hand Saws and Blades. BOYLE & SON.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cts. an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP A. WILLIS.

in providing a place where the poor of the County could be housed and taken care of instead of the present haphazard way in which the poor are taken care of by Township village and town council and charitable organizations.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light

21-t-f.

ATTEND THE BEST.

Ambitious young men and women who are contemplating a Commercial Education in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or a Civil Service course, will find the

Frontenac Business College

Kingston, Ontario,

the best equipped and most up-to-date business training institution in Eastern Ontario. Students may enter at any time, and all graduates are assisted to good paying situations. Write for catalog and rates.

W. H. SHAW President. T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.



The way to catch 'em

at least to "clinch things."

No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say "No" when given them.

Think it over, and then come in and select from our superb stock of engagement and wedding rings, set with all varieties of stones, at all prices.

QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Marriage Licenses as well. Strictly private.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLRY STORE.

25 Per Cent. Discount

—on—

Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits

20 Per Cent. Discount

on any article in

FUR GOODS

now in stock.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE

—on—

Underwear, Caps,

Gloves, Mitts,

Woollen Hose.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO

town for a few days. Mr. F. S. Lapum, Mr. Wm. Dunham, and Mr. F. Williams are going to Kingston this eve to take in the Hockey match.

Mr. Wm. Carruthers, Kingston, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Jas. Roblin, was in Belleville on Thursday.

Mrs. J. Geale Daly entertained a number of her lady friends on Wednesday eve.

Mrs. D. L. Hill returned on Monday eve from a visit with friends at Orillia.

Miss Kent left on Thursday to visit friends at Wolfe Island.

Miss Helen Wartman, Colebrook, was the guest of Miss Helen Williams over Sunday.

Mrs. E. A. Rikley and Mrs. J. R. Dafee, were in Kingston, on Wednesday.

Mr. Reuben Redden and Mr. George Redden, of Harrowsmith, were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Warner, John st., is slowly improving, but her condition still requires absolute rest.

Mr. Jas. E. Herring, Toronto, was in Napanee last Friday.

Mr. W. A. Warner, Trenton, is in Napanee, this week. He is buying and packing apples in our county.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brough, Belleville were in Napanee on Wednesday attending the Carson-Graham wedding.

Mrs. S. D. Clarke, of Thorpe, was visiting friends in Napanee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Redden, Murvale were in town Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Arnott, Toronto, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Milling returned to Indian Head on Thursday.

Mrs. C. H. Wartman is visiting her mother, Mrs. Leonard, Glenvale.

Mr. D. J. McKinnon, Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams.

Mr. L. Savage, Melita, Man., is the guest of his brother, Henry Savage.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. A. McNeil.

Mr. John Wagar returned last week from a month's visit with his daughter in Toledo, Ohio.

Misses Mabel Vermilyea and Miss Bonspiel, of Belleville, took part in an entertainment at Greta, on Wednesday eve.

Diplomacy.

Sweet little Boeep couldn't find her sheep. Though she hunted everywhere. She became quite the rage of the vaudeville stage. And they all came bleating there.

Reductive Ad Absurdum.

"So you've come down to writing jokes for a living."

"Yes, I'm reduced to the absurd."

The Code.

Punch, brothers, punch; punch with care; Punch your adversary everywhere; Bang him hard and biff "for fair." Or you'll lose your honor if you don't take care.

Contradictory Evidence.

Blox—Does DeAuber paint for a living?

Knox—Judging by his pictures, he evidently doesn't.

What's In a Name?

There was a tall Russian named Muski—Wumiskilivskivitchuski.

You may say his name twice If you think it sounds nice, But I bet it will make your voice husky.

Family Grammar.

Rodney—Do you have trouble with "shall" and "will?"

Dickey—Nope; my wife says "you shall," and I say "I will."

A CHEAP SUIT is Not Necessarily a Bargain.

If you find a price
below ours you'll find the
quality below also.
Our prices are as low
as superior workmanship,
good trimmings and fab-
rics will allow.

JAMES Merchant
Napanee WALTERS Tailor

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Died on Sunday.

Arthur Sagar, son of the late Robt. Sagar passed away on Sunday, aged 28 years, death being caused by consumption. Deceased was a native of Napanee and resided here all his life excepting a few years spent in Rochester and Watertown. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely death.

CLOSING.

Miss Barrett will close her dressmaking rooms February 1st until March 5th when she will reopen with an entirely new stock of spring trimmings, also a full range of samples of dress goods and suitings. Thanking her many customers for their kind patronage in the past and soliciting their further commands for the coming season.

Y. W. P. C. S.

The Young Womans' Physical Culture Society extend a most cordial invitation to the young ladies of the town who are interested in Physical Culture to meet with and join them in their exercises at the rooms of The Womens' Christian Temperance Union.

Classes meet every Tuesday at 4 45 p.m. and 8 o'clock.

MRS. C. H. WARTMAN, Pres.
E. COATES, Sec.

Carlo Magnetic Razors.

No Honing or Grinding. Always ready for use. Ask for Hints on Shaving, free. Razors given out on trial.
BOYLE & SON.

Sudden Death.

Very sudden indeed was the death of Miss Leonard of Glenvale, on Wednesday. Miss Leonard had been the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Wartman and returned to her home this week in the best of health, when on Wednesday the sad news came that she had suddenly passed away presumably with heart failure. Deceased was well known to a host of Napanee friends and to their sudden death comes as a shock.

The Warden's Supper.

That time honored function took place on Friday evening in the Campbell House, whose spacious dining room but comfortably held the large number of guests who assembled to do honor to the host and warden, Mr. M. C. Bogart. A splendid supper was served and the usual after dinner speeches were exceedingly interesting a large number of speakers giving short addresses. Warden Bogart is to be congratulated on the success of his

to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Baker, Woods and Clyde, to report thereon.

Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m. Council resumed.

An account from Henry's Bookstore was referred to committee.

Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded by Col. Clyde, that M. S. Madole be elected High School trustee for Napanee, Ont.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mr. Baker, that the foregoing resolution lay on the table till to-morrow morning. Lost.

Mr. E. O. Clark, Odessa, was heard in reference to Good Roads machinery. Reeve Wagar, of Sheffield, was also heard in reference to commutation of statute labor on county roads.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Miller, that the Warden and Clerk be a committee to endeavor to get Fanny Switzer in House of Providence Kingston, or some other institution. Carried.

Moved by Col. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Baker, that the Warden and Mr. Martin be a deputation to wait on the Government to obtain the consent of the Lieut.-Governor in Council to County Roads By-law No. 204, and in reference to matters relating to said by-law. Carried.

Council adjourned till 10 a.m., to-morrow, for benefit of committees.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Council met at 10 a.m., all the members present. Warden in the chair. Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. Paul presented first report of Finance committee, which was read, and on motion of Messrs. Miller and Martin, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and later adopted.

Mr. Woods presented first report of County Property Committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Martin presented first report of Committee on Education and Printing, which was read, and on motion of Messrs. Miller and Creighton, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin in the chair.

Committee rose and reported, and report was adopted.

Mr. Hall presented the report of Committee on Legislation, which was adopted.

Mr. Baker presented report of Special Committee, re County Roads, which was considered in Committee of the Whole. The committee rose and asked leave to sit again at 2 p.m. Report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Woods, that Mr. Miller be the Council's delegate to attend the sessions of the High Schools' Trustees' Association at Toronto. Carried.

Council adjourned till 1.30 p.m. Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the chairman of Roads and Bridges committee procure maps of the County roads system, at expense of County. Carried.

Mr. Martin spoke of receipt by him of a petition from Camden ratepayers, asking the County to erect a foot bridge at Camden East village.

Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider committee's report on County Roads. Warden in the chair. Committee rose and reported the report as amended and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the report of Committee of the Whole be adopted. Cd.

Mr. Miller asked for yeas and nays. Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Bryden, Clyde, Hall, Martin, Paul, Woods—7.

Nays—Bogart, Creighton, Miller—3.

On motion the by-law was read a second time in Committee of the Whole and later received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the Roads and Bridges committee be authorized to purchase the road machinery mentioned in report of special committee adopted by this Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bryden, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Messrs. Paul, Hall and Baker be a delegation to wait on the Government re County Councils Act, as recommended by Committee on Legislation, and that the deputation re County Roads by-law, act in conjunction with the delegation if possible. On motion this resolution was laid on the table till to-morrow morning.

Council adjourned until 9 a.m., to-morrow.

SATURDAY—FIFTH DAY.

Council resumed as per adjournment.

A communication from Reeve Wagar, re width of stream at Baird's bridge, was read and filed.

Mr. Woods presented report, re Baird's bridge, which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Henry Allen be elected High School trustee for Newburgh. Carried.

Mr. Martin presented first report of Roads and Bridges committee, which was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by

We Are Always Wide Awake

Our Stock of Goods is Complete

Our Stock of Dress Goods

Are unequalled, in quality, style and price

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes

Give us A Call and Be Convinced

N. WARTELSKY,

Cheap Cash Store, Colebrook, Ont

A. A. A. KILLS PAIN

Get it today. Every bottle guaranteed to cure the following list of pain or money cheerfully refunded.

**COLDS, SPASMS,
FLATULENCE,
TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
For CHILBLAINS it has
no equal.**

GIBBARDS' FURNITURE.

When you get Furniture from us, you are assured that it is well made and well finished, and that none but the best materials are used in it. If you want good, reliable goods, we have them. Our prices are as low as you would pay for inferior goods.

to honor to the post and warrant. Mr. M. C. Bogart. A splendid supper was served and the usual after dinner speeches were exceedingly interesting. A large number of speakers giving short addresses. Warden Bogart is to be congratulated on the success of his supper.

Carson-Graham.

A quiet wedding was celebrated in South Napanee, on Wednesday evening at 9 p. m., when Miss Ella Jennie Carson, only daughter of the late John Carson, was united in marriage to Mr. Mark P. Graham, eldest son of Councilor C. A. Graham. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Emsley, in the presence of a number of the relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Euphemia Coates, cousin of the bride was a charming bridesmaid while Mr. Jas. Graham, brother of the groom assisted him. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. F. H. Carson. After a sumptuous wedding supper the young couple left on a trip to Toronto, Buffalo and other points. Among the numerous handsome presents received by the bride was a beautiful full length fur-lined coat, the gift of the groom, \$100 from her brother, Mr. F. H. Carson, and a cheque for \$25.00 from her brother, Mr. W. F. Carson, Killarney, Man. The young couple start their wedded life with the well wishes of a host of friends.

WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member of your family, it is important that this prescription should be accurately and well filled. Our long experience as dispensers, and our reputation for pure drugs, should induce you to place your trade in our hands.

PAINE'S CERYL COMPOUND

surpasses all other remedies as a blood purifier and system cleanser. It gives grand and blessed results to the weak, rundown, nervous and ailing. Paine's Ceryl Compound banishes rheumatism and neuralgia; thousands of strong testimonials from cured people prove its worth. Buy your Paine's Ceryl Compound from us.

T. B. WALLACE, Druggist.
Napanee, Ont.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Continued from 5th page

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

Council met at 10 a.m., the Warden presiding. Minutes of yesterday's session read and confirmed.

An account, Bell Telephone, \$12.00, was ordered paid, and one from the Napanee Express, was referred to Finance committee.

Mr. Paul introduced a by-law to provide for assisting in maintenance of certain roads, which was read first time.

The resolution of Messrs. Martin and Hall, of yesterday, relating to election of Mr. W. S. Herrington as High School trustee for Napanee, was put to a vote and declared lost.

The motion of Messrs. Creighton and Paul, relating to the election of Mr. J. R. Fraser, as trustee, was also voted on and lost.

A motion of Messrs. Martin and Hall, that Dr. Vrooman be elected trustee was also declared lost.

Another, on the same subject, that Mr. M. S. Madole be elected High School trustee, moved by Messrs. Miller and Martin, was also defeated.

Mr. Martin presented his report as a member of the special committee, re County Roads, which was read. The Warden also presented his report on the same subject, being a member of the same committee. After considerable discussion of the subject, it was moved by Messrs. Bogart and Martin, that the foregoing reports be referred

to Mr. Martin, that Henry Allen be elected High School trustee for Newburgh. Carried.

Mr. Martin presented first report of Roads and Bridges committee, which was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Col. Clyde, that the By-law to provide for assisting in maintenance of certain roads be now read a third time, signed, sealed and finally passed. Cd. The By-law was read accordingly, signed, sealed and numbered 207.

Mr. Baker gave notice of the introduction of a By-law for issue of debentures in accordance with report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Mr. Creighton, that this Council urgently request through our deputations to the Government, that By-law No. 204 of this Council be ratified and approved without any change whatever. Carried.

Mr. Martin asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Baker, Bryden, Creighton, Clyde, Martin, Paul, Woods—7.

Nays—Bogart, Hall, Miller—3.

Moved by Mr. Bryden, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Messrs. Paul, Hall and Baker, be a delegation to wait on the Government re County Councils Act, as recommended by committee on Legislation, and act with similar deputations from other counties; and that the deputation re County Roads By-law act in conjunction with this deputation if possible. Carried.

Mr. Miller asked for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Baker, Bogart, Bryden, Clyde, Hall, Martin, Paul, Woods—8.

Nays—Creighton, Miller—2.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Mr. Baker, that it be left in the hands of the Roads and Bridges committee to purchase a heavier steam roller than ten tons if deemed advisable. Carried.

Mr. Martin gave notice of the introduction next session of a by-law to appoint a superintendent over county roads, and to define his duties.

Moved by Mr. Paul, seconded by Mr. Baker, that we appoint a delegation to wait on the Government to secure help on the colonization roads, deputations to consist of Messrs. Geo. Woods and Jas. Bryden. Carried.

Mr. Miller asked for yeas and nays.

Yeas—Baker, Bogart, Bryden, Hall, Martin, Paul, Woods—7.

Nays—Creighton, Clyde, Miller—3.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Woods, that Col. Clyde be added to the deputation re Colonization roads. Carried.

Mr. Miller again asked for the vote.

Yeas—Baker, Bryden, Hall, Martin, Paul, Woods—6.

Nays—Bogart, Creighton, Clyde, Miller—4.

On motion Council adjourned at call of the Warden and Chairman of Roads and Bridges committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed to report on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the financing, purchasing of road machinery and superintending of the County road system be leave to report and recommend as follows:

1st. That two debentures of \$10,000.00 each be issued and sold as soon as required, the money so raised to be expended as shall be hereafter fixed by By-law, said debentures to be due to mature as follows: The first \$10,000.00 in the year 1911, and the second in the year 1912, the same to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

2d. That at the present time we do not see the necessity of making provision for over drafts or short date securities.

3d. We would recommend that the following named machinery be purchased, viz., one rock crusher with three spreader wagons, one grader and the necessary small tools.

4th. We recommend that one superintendent or overseer be appointed over the whole system, he to be subject to the direction of the committee on roads and bridges, under instructions given by the County Council, said superintendent to have the power to employ foreman, men and teams as he deems necessary under the above named direction.

In Committee of the Whole clauses 1, 2 and 4 were adopted, and clause 3 was amended by adding thereto, "One ten ton steam roller with spikes."

H. A. BAKER,

THOS. CLYDE,

GEO. WOODS,

BY-LAW NO. 207;

To provide for assisting in the maintenance of certain roads.

Passed February 28, 1906.

The Council of the Corporation of the County of Lennox and Addington, enacts as follows:

That the Municipalities of Bath, Newburgh, Kaladar, Anglosa and Effingham, Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby shall in each and every year receive a

goods, we have them. Our prices are as low as you would pay for inferior goods.

The Gibbard Furniture Co., OF NAPANEE, - LIMITED

Special

Prices

We are offering Special Prices on all fine lines of Mens' and Women's Shoes made by the

Victoria Shoe Co.

Best grade of Shoes made in Canada, and all 1906 styles.

FRED CURRY,

Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager.

grant of a sum in the same relative proportion of two-thirds the total expenditure on County Roads as their equalized assessment bears to the total equalized assessment of the County, said grants to be expended on roads hereinafter designated.

2. That the Municipality of Amherst Island shall in each and every year be given a grant for the improvement of their public highways in accordance with the provisions of clause 2 of by-law No. 204.

3. That the Town of Napanee shall in each and every year receive a grant of a sum in the same relative proportion of two-thirds the total expenditure on County Roads as one-half the equalized assessment of the County, said grants to be expended on roads hereinafter designated.

4. That the roads on which the grants provided for in this By-law, shall be as follows:

In the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby—the Addition Road.

In the Municipality of Kaladar, Anglosa and Effingham—the road beginning at Hastings boundary and running through the Village of Flinton to the Addition Road and known as the Bridgewater road.

In the Village of Newburgh—the roads necessary to connect our present County road system.

In the Village of Bath—the road running east and west, known as the Front road, and the road from the Bay shore north to the Ernestown boundary.

In the Town of Napanee—the roads on Centre and Dundas streets.

5. The annual sums payable under this By-law to any town or village shall be expended upon the construction and improvement of the roadway and not upon any sidewalks, and the Council of each corporation receiving grants under this By-law shall make a full and complete report of said expenditure annually to this Council.

W. G. WILSON, M. C. BOGART,
Clerk, Warden,



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at York and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

D. EROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

T. B. GERMAN,

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